




## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>7</sup> :</b> <b>C07D 417/00</b>	<b>A2</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 00/59902</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 12 October 2000 (12.10.00)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US00/08364 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 30 March 2000 (30.03.00) <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 60/127,634      2 April 1999 (02.04.99)      US <b>(71) Applicant:</b> DU PONT PHARMACEUTICALS COMPANY [US/US]; Chestnut Run Plaza, 974 Centre Road, Wilmington, DE 19807 (US). <b>(72) Inventors:</b> WEXLER, Ruth, R.; 2205 Patwynn Road, Wilmington, DE 19810 (US). JACOBSON, Irina, C.; 3205 Heathwood Road, Wilmington, DE 19810 (US). <b>(74) Agent:</b> ROPER, David, J.; Du Pont Pharmaceuticals Company, Legal Patent Records Center, 1007 Market Street, Wilmington, DE 19898 (US).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, HU, IL, IN, JP, KR, LT, LV, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TR, UA, VN, ZA, Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).  <b>Published</b> <i>Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>
<b>(54) Title:</b> ARYL SULFONYLS AS FACTOR XA INHIBITORS  <div style="text-align: center;"><span style="margin-left: 20px;">(I)</span></div> <b>(57) Abstract</b> <p>The present application describes aryl sulfonyls of formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug forms thereof, wherein D, E, and M are defined below, are effective factor Xa inhibitors.</p>		

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

TITLE

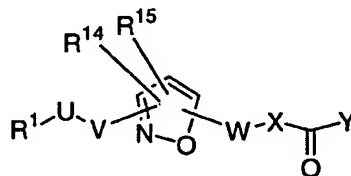
## ARYL SULFONYLS AS FACTOR XA INHIBITORS

5                    FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to aryl sulfonyls, which are inhibitors of trypsin-like serine protease enzymes, especially factor Xa, pharmaceutical compositions containing the same, and methods of using the same as  
 10 anticoagulant agents for treatment and prevention of thromboembolic disorders.

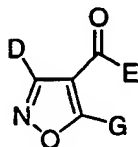
BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

WO 95/14683 and WO 96/38426 describe isoxazoline and  
 15 isoxazole fibrinogen receptor antagonists of the formula:



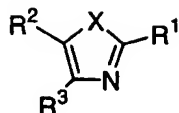
wherein R<sup>1</sup> may be a basic group, U-V may be a six-membered aromatic ring, W-X may be a variety of linear or cyclic groups, and Y is an oxy group. Thus, these compounds all  
 20 contain an acid functionality (i.e., W-X-C(=O)-Y). In contrast, the presently claimed compounds do not contain such an acid functionality.

WO 94/24095 describes isoxazole immunosuppressive agents of the formula:



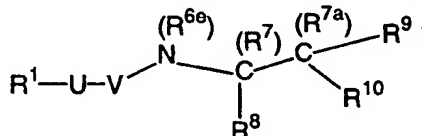
25 wherein D may be a variety of groups including H, phenyl, alkyl, and acyl, and E and G may be a variety of groups including aryl and heterocycle. However, the presently claimed aryl sulfonyls are not exemplified or discussed.

30 EP 0,513,387 depicts active oxygen inhibitors which are oxazoles or thiazoles of the formula:



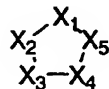
wherein X is O or S, R<sup>2</sup> is preferably hydrogen, and both R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are substituted cyclic groups, with at least one being phenyl. The presently claimed invention does not  
 5 relate to these types of oxazoles or thiazoles.

WO 95/18111 addresses fibrinogen receptor antagonists, containing basic and acidic termini, of the formula:



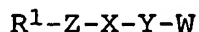
wherein R<sup>1</sup> represents the basic termini, U is an alkylene or  
 10 heteroatom linker, V may be a heterocycle, and the right hand portion of the molecule represents the acidic termini. The presently claimed compounds do not contain the acidic termini of WO 95/18111.

In U.S. Patent No. 5,463,071, Himmelsbach et al depict  
 15 cell aggregation inhibitors which are 5-membered heterocycles of the formula:



wherein the heterocycle may be aromatic and groups A-B-C- and F-E-D- are attached to the ring system. A-B-C- can be a  
 20 wide variety of substituents including a basic group attached to an aromatic ring. The F-E-D- group, however, would appear to be an acidic functionality which differs from the present invention. Furthermore, use of these compounds as inhibitors of factor Xa is not discussed.

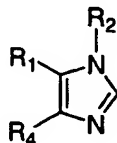
25 Illig et al, in WO 97/47299, illustrate amidino and guanidino heterocycle protease inhibitors of the formula:



30 wherein R<sup>1</sup> can be a substituted aryl group, Z is a two carbon linker containing at least one heteroatome, X is a

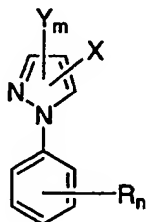
heterocycle, Y is an optional linker and W is an amidino or guanidino containing group. Compounds of this sort are not considered part of the present invention.

Jackson et al, in WO 97/32583, describe cytokine inhibitors useful for inhibiting angiogenesis. These inhibitors include imidazoles of the formula:



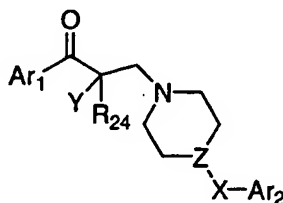
wherein R<sub>1</sub> is a variety of heteroaryl groups, R<sub>4</sub> is phenyl, naphthyl, or a heteroaryl group, and R<sub>2</sub> can be a wide variety of groups. Jackson et al do not teach inhibition of factor Xa. Furthermore, the imidazoles of Jackson et al are not considered part of the present invention.

In U.S. Patent No. 5,082,949, Sohn et al depict phenyl-pyrazole-carboxylic acids of the formula:



wherein Y is a halogen, X is an acid or acid derivative, and R is selected from a variety of substituents. These compounds are indicated to have plant-growth regulating properties and also to be herbicide safeners. However, aryl sulfonyls, like those presently claimed, have not been described by Sohn et al, nor has the inhibition of factor Xa been described.

In U.S. Patent No. 5,658,909, DeBernardis et al depict 1-aryl-3-piperazin-1'-yl propanones of the formula:



wherein Ar<sub>1</sub> can be a 5-membered heteroaryl substituted with an optionally substituted phenyl group, Y and R<sub>24</sub> can each

be H, Z can be N or CH and Ar<sub>2</sub> can be phenyl or one of three heteroaryls. However, no aryl sulfonyls, like those presently claimed, have been described, nor has the inhibition of factor Xa been described.

5        Activated factor Xa, whose major practical role is the generation of thrombin by the limited proteolysis of prothrombin, holds a central position that links the intrinsic and extrinsic activation mechanisms in the final common pathway of blood coagulation. The generation of  
10    thrombin, the final serine protease in the pathway to generate a fibrin clot, from its precursor is amplified by formation of prothrombinase complex (factor Xa, factor V, Ca<sup>2+</sup> and phospholipid). Since it is calculated that one molecule of factor Xa can generate 138 molecules of thrombin  
15    (Elodi, S., Varadi, K.: *Optimization of conditions for the catalytic effect of the factor IXa-factor VIII Complex: Probable role of the complex in the amplification of blood coagulation. Thromb. Res.* **1979**, 15, 617-629), inhibition of factor Xa may be more efficient than inactivation of  
20    thrombin in interrupting the blood coagulation system.

      Therefore, efficacious and specific inhibitors of factor Xa are needed as potentially valuable therapeutic agents for the treatment of thromboembolic disorders. It is thus desirable to discover new factor Xa inhibitors.

25

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

      Accordingly, one object of the present invention is to provide novel nitrogen containing aromatic heterocycles, with ortho-substituted P1 groups, which are useful as factor  
30    Xa inhibitors or pharmaceutically acceptable salts or prodrugs thereof.

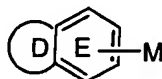
      It is another object of the present invention to provide pharmaceutical compositions comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a therapeutically  
35    effective amount of at least one of the compounds of the present invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug form thereof.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a method for treating thromboembolic disorders comprising administering to a host in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of at least one of the compounds of the present invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug form thereof.

It is another object of the present invention to provide novel compounds of formula (I) for use in therapy.

It is another object of the present invention to provide the use of novel compounds of formula (I) for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a thromboembolic disorder.

These and other objects, which will become apparent during the following detailed description, have been achieved by the inventors' discovery that compounds of formula (I):

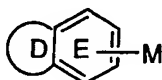


I

or pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug forms thereof, wherein D, E, and M are defined below, are effective factor Xa inhibitors.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[1] Thus, in an embodiment, the present invention provides a novel compound of formula I:



I

or a stereoisomer or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein;

ring D is absent or selected from  $-\text{CH}_2\text{N}=\text{CH}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{NCH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{N}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ , a 5-6 membered aromatic system containing from 0-2 heteroatoms selected from the group N, O, and S;

ring D, when present, is substituted with 0-2 R, provided that when ring D is unsubstituted, it contains at least one heteroatom;

5

E is selected from phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, and pyridazinyl, substituted with 0-1 R;

R is selected from Cl, F, Br, I, OH, C<sub>1-3</sub> alkoxy, NH<sub>2</sub>,  
10 NH(C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl), N(C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>NH(C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl), CH<sub>2</sub>N(C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH(C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl), and CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N(C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl)<sub>2</sub>;

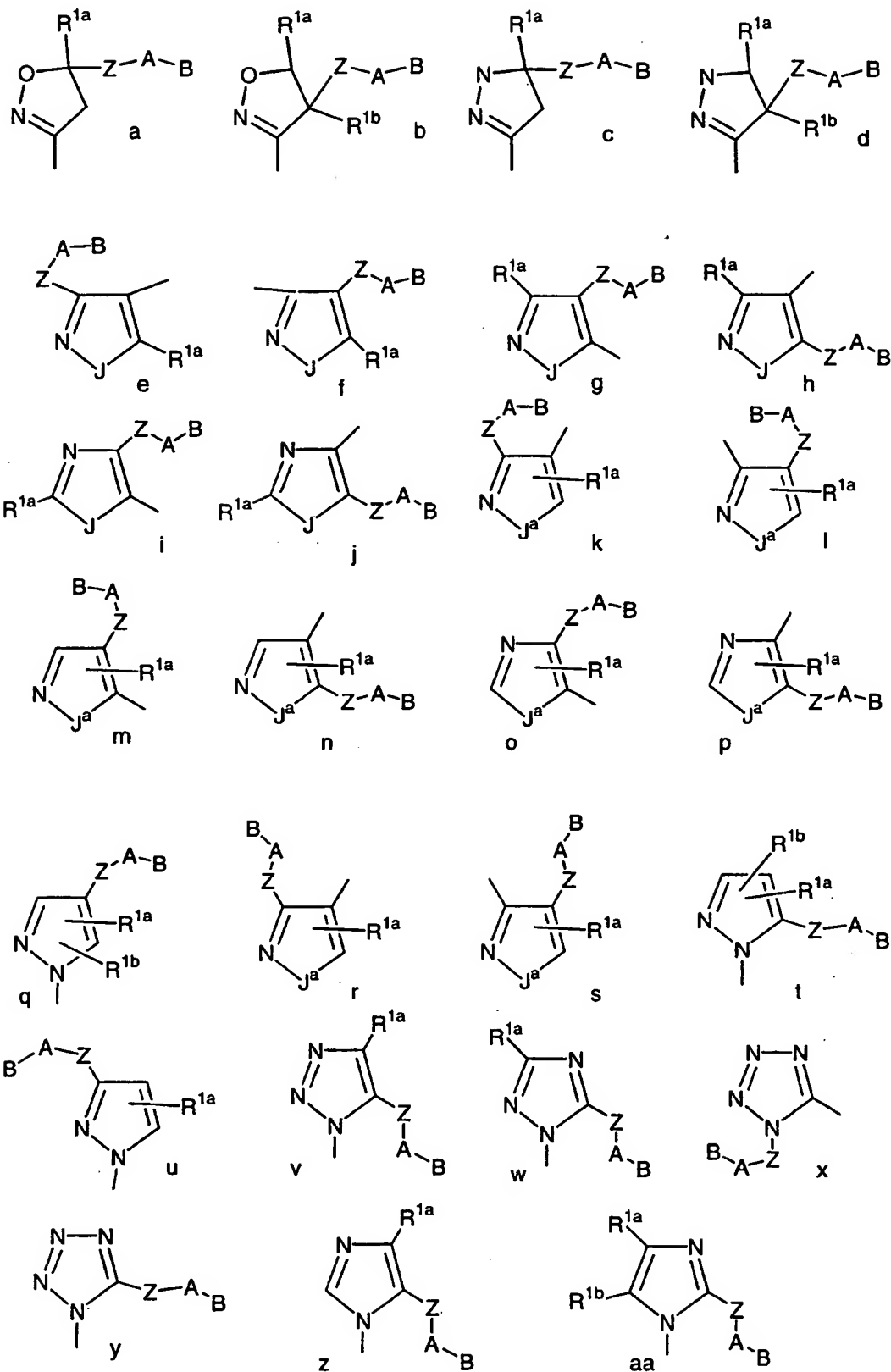
when ring D is absent, ring E is selected from phenyl,  
15 pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, and pyridazinyl, and ring E is substituted with G and R';

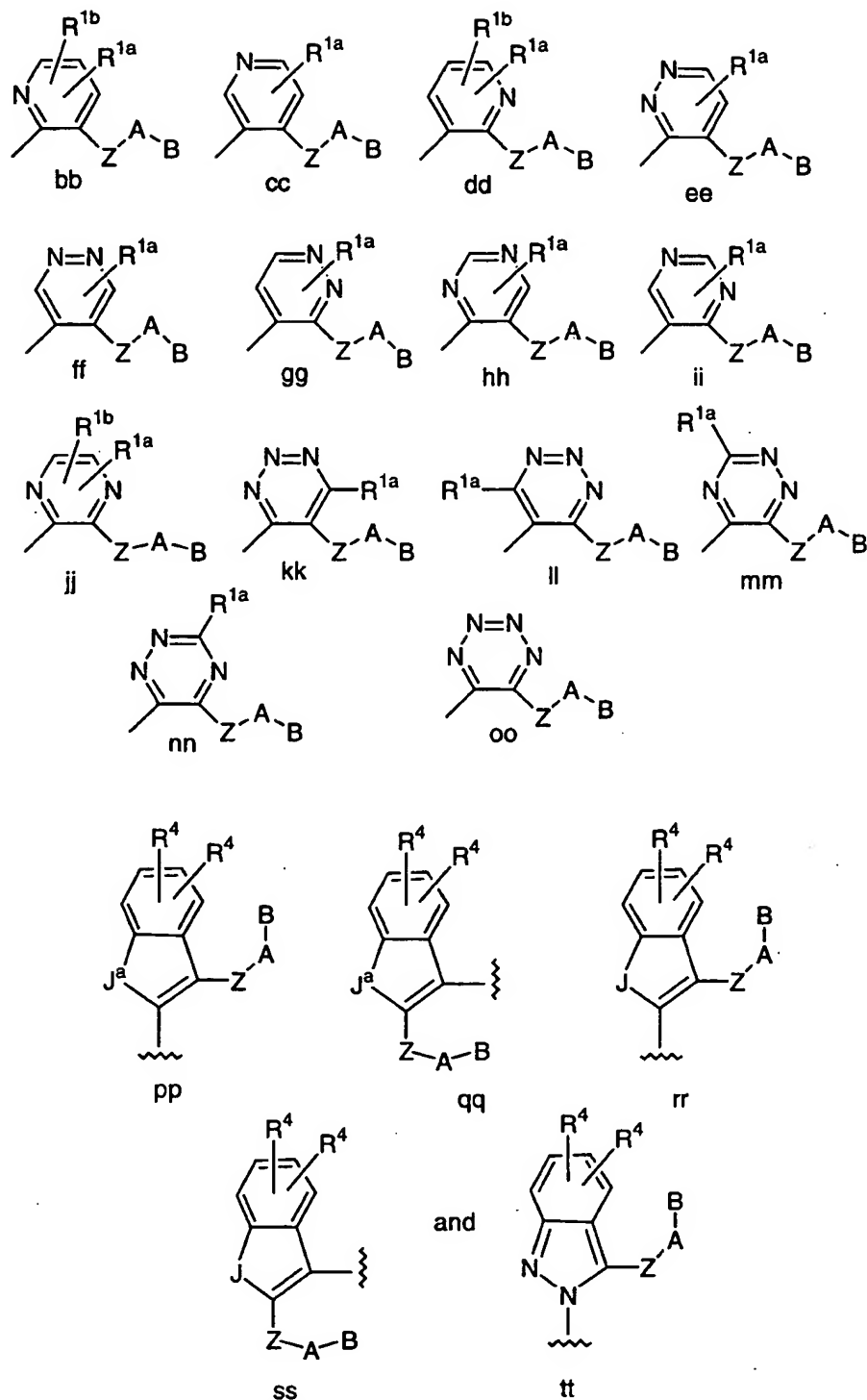
G is selected from F, Cl, Br, I, OH, C<sub>1-3</sub> alkoxy, CN,  
C(=NR<sup>8</sup>)NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, NHC(=NR<sup>8</sup>)NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, NR<sup>8</sup>CH(=NR<sup>7</sup>), C(O)NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>,  
20 (CR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>)<sub>t</sub>NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, SH, C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl-S, S(O)R<sup>3b</sup>, S(O)<sub>2</sub>R<sup>3a</sup>, S(O)<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2a</sup>, and OCF<sub>3</sub>;

R' is selected from H, F, Cl, Br, I, SR<sup>3</sup>, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>3</sup>, NO<sub>2</sub>,  
(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>t</sub>OR<sup>3</sup>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, OCF<sub>3</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, C(O)NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, and  
25 (CR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>)<sub>t</sub>NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>;

alternatively, G and R' combine to form methylenedioxy or ethylenedioxy;

30 M is attached to ring E or ring D, when present, and is selected from the group:





J is O or S;

5

$J^a$  is NH or  $NR^{1a}$ ;

Z is selected from a bond,  $C_{1-4}$  alkylene,  $(CH_2)_rO(CH_2)_r$ ,  
 $(CH_2)_rNR^3(CH_2)_r$ ,  $(CH_2)_rC(O)(CH_2)_r$ ,  $(CH_2)_rC(O)O(CH_2)_r$ ,

$(CH_2)_rOC(O)(CH_2)_r$ ,  $(CH_2)_rC(O)NR^3(CH_2)_r$ ,  
 $(CH_2)_rNR^3C(O)(CH_2)_r$ ,  $(CH_2)_rOC(O)O(CH_2)_r$ ,  
 $(CH_2)_rOC(O)NR^3(CH_2)_r$ ,  $(CH_2)_rNR^3C(O)O(CH_2)_r$ ,  
 $(CH_2)_rNR^3C(O)NR^3(CH_2)_r$ ,  $(CH_2)_rS(O)_p(CH_2)_r$ ,  
 5  $(CH_2)_rSO_2NR^3(CH_2)_r$ ,  $(CH_2)_rNR^3SO_2(CH_2)_r$ , and  
 $(CH_2)_rNR^3SO_2NR^3(CH_2)_r$ , provided that Z does not form a  
 N-N, N-O, N-S, NCH<sub>2</sub>N, NCH<sub>2</sub>O, or NCH<sub>2</sub>S bond with ring M  
 or group A;

10  $R^{1a}$  and  $R^{1b}$  are independently absent or selected from  
 $-(CH_2)_r-R^{1'}$ ,  $-CH=CH-R^{1'}$ ,  $NCH_2R^{1'}$ ,  $OCH_2R^{1'}$ ,  $SCH_2R^{1'}$ ,  
 $NH(CH_2)_2(CH_2)_tR^{1'}$ ,  $O(CH_2)_2(CH_2)_tR^{1'}$ , and  $S(CH_2)_2(CH_2)_tR^{1'}$ ;

alternatively,  $R^{1a}$  and  $R^{1b}$ , when attached to adjacent carbon  
 15 atoms, together with the atoms to which they are  
 attached form a 5-8 membered saturated, partially  
 saturated or unsaturated ring substituted with 0-2  $R^4$   
 and which contains from 0-2 heteroatoms selected from  
 the group consisting of N, O, and S;

20 alternatively, when Z is C(O)NH and  $R^{1a}$  is attached to a  
 ring carbon adjacent to Z, then  $R^{1a}$  is a C(O) bound to  
 Z by replacing the amide hydrogen of Z to form a cyclic  
 imide;

25  $R^{1'}$  is selected from H, C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, -CN, -CHO,  
 $(CF_2)_rCF_3$ ,  $(CH_2)_rOR^2$ ,  $NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $C(O)R^{2c}$ ,  $OC(O)R^2$ ,  
 $(CF_2)_rCO_2R^{2c}$ ,  $S(O)_pR^{2b}$ ,  $NR^2(CH_2)_rOR^2$ ,  $CH(=NR^{2c})NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  
 $NR^2C(O)R^{2b}$ ,  $NR^2C(O)NHR^{2b}$ ,  $NR^2C(O)_2R^{2a}$ ,  $OC(O)NR^{2a}R^{2b}$ ,  
 30  $C(O)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $C(O)NR^2(CH_2)_rOR^2$ ,  $SO_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NR^2SO_2R^{2b}$ , C<sub>3-6</sub>  
 carbocyclic residue substituted with 0-2  $R^{4a}$ , and 5-10  
 membered heterocyclic system containing from 1-4  
 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O,  
 and S substituted with 0-2  $R^{4a}$ ;

35

$R^1$  is selected from H,  $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{OR}^2)_2$ ,  $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{2c}$ ,  $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^2\text{R}^{2a}$ ,  
 $\text{S}(\text{O})\text{R}^{2b}$ ,  $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{R}^{2b}$ , and  $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^2\text{R}^{2a}$ ;

- 5  $R^2$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H,  $\text{CF}_3$ ,  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkyl, benzyl,  $\text{C}_{3-6}$  carbocyclic residue substituted with 0-2  $\text{R}^{4b}$ , and 5-6 membered heterocyclic system containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S substituted with 0-2  $\text{R}^{4b}$ ;
- 10  $R^{2a}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H,  $\text{CF}_3$ ,  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkyl, benzyl, phenethyl,  $\text{C}_{3-6}$  carbocyclic residue substituted with 0-2  $\text{R}^{4b}$ , and 5-6 membered heterocyclic system containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S substituted with 0-2  $\text{R}^{4b}$ ;
- 15  $R^{2b}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from  $\text{CF}_3$ ,  $\text{C}_{1-4}$  alkoxy,  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkyl, benzyl,  $\text{C}_{3-6}$  carbocyclic residue substituted with 0-2  $\text{R}^{4b}$ , and 5-6 membered heterocyclic system containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S substituted with 0-2  $\text{R}^{4b}$ ;
- 20  $R^{2c}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from  $\text{CF}_3$ , OH,  $\text{C}_{1-4}$  alkoxy,  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkyl, benzyl,  $\text{C}_{3-6}$  carbocyclic residue substituted with 0-2  $\text{R}^{4b}$ , and 5-6 membered heterocyclic system containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S substituted with 0-2  $\text{R}^{4b}$ ;
- 25 alternatively,  $R^2$  and  $R^{2a}$ , together with the atom to which they are attached, combine to form a 5 or 6 membered saturated, partially saturated or unsaturated ring substituted with 0-2  $\text{R}^{4b}$  and containing from 0-1 additional heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S;
- 30
- 35

$R^3$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl, and phenyl;

5  $R^{3a}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl, and phenyl;

$R^{3b}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl, and phenyl;

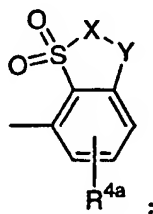
10  $R^{3c}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl, and phenyl;

$R^{3d}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H, OH, and  $C_{1-3}$  alkyl;

15  $R^{3e}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H and  $CH_3$ ;

A is selected from:

20  $C_{3-10}$  carbocyclic residue substituted with 0-2  $R^4$ , and 5-10 membered heterocyclic system containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S substituted with 0-2  $R^4$ ;



B is

25

X-Y combine to form a group selected from:

30  $C(R^{3d}R^{3e})C(R^{3d}R^{3e})$ ,  $C(R^{3d}R^{3e})C(R^{3d}R^{3e})C(R^{3d}R^{3e})$ ,  
 $NR^4C(R^{3d}R^{3e})$ ,  $NR^4C(=O)$ ,  $NR^4C(=NH)$ ,  
 $NR^4C(R^{3d}R^{3e})C(R^{3d}R^{3e})$ ,  $NR^4C(R^{3d}R^{3e})NR^4C$ ,  $NR^4C(=O)NR^4C$ ,  
 $NR^4C(=O)C(R^{3d}R^{3e})$ ,  $C(R^{3d}R^{3e})NR^4C$ ,  $C(R^{3d}R^{3e})NR^4C(R^{3d}R^{3e})$ ,  
 $C(R^{3d}R^{3e})C(R^{3d}R^{3e})NR^4C$ ,  $NR^4CNR^4C$ ,  $NR^4CNR^4C(R^{3d}R^{3e})$ , and  
 $C(R^{3d}R^{3e})NR^4CNR^4C$ ;

$R^4$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H, =O,  $(CH_2)_rOR^2$ , F, Cl, Br, I,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl, -CN,  $NO_2$ ,  $(CH_2)_rNR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $(CH_2)_rC(O)R^{2c}$ ,  $NR^2C(O)R^{2b}$ ,  $C(O)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NR^2C(O)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  
 5  $CH(=NR^2)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $CH(=NS(O)_2R^5)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NHC(=NR^2)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $C(O)NHC(=NR^2)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $SO_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NR^2SO_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NR^2SO_2-C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $NR^2SO_2R^5$ ,  $S(O)_pR^5$ ,  $(CF_2)_rCF_3$ ,  $NCH_2R^{1''}$ ,  $OCH_2R^{1''}$ ,  $SCH_2R^{1''}$ ,  $N(CH_2)_2(CH_2)_tR^{1'}$ ,  $O(CH_2)_2(CH_2)_tR^{1'}$ , and  $S(CH_2)_2(CH_2)_tR^{1'}$ ;

10

alternatively, one  $R^4$  is a 5-6 membered aromatic heterocycle containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S;

15  $R^{4a}$  is selected from H, =O,  $(CH_2)_rOR^2$ ,  $(CH_2)_rF$ ,  $(CH_2)_rBr$ ,  $(CH_2)_rCl$ , I,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl, -CN,  $NO_2$ ,  $(CH_2)_rNR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $(CH_2)_rNR^2R^{2b}$ ,  $(CH_2)_rC(O)R^{2c}$ ,  $NR^2C(O)R^{2b}$ ,  $C(O)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $C(O)NH(CH_2)_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NR^2C(O)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $CH(=NR^2)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NHC(=NR^2)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $SO_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NR^2SO_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NR^2SO_2-C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $C(O)NH(SO_2-C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $NR^2SO_2R^5$ ,  $S(O)_pR^5$ , and  $(CF_2)_rCF_3$ ;

20

$R^{4b}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H, =O,  $(CH_2)_rOR^3$ , F, Cl, Br, I,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl, -CN,  $NO_2$ ,  $(CH_2)_rNR^3R^{3a}$ ,  
 25  $(CH_2)_rC(O)R^3$ ,  $(CH_2)_rC(O)OR^{3c}$ ,  $NR^3C(O)R^{3a}$ ,  $C(O)NR^3R^{3a}$ ,  $NR^3C(O)NR^3R^{3a}$ ,  $CH(=NR^3)NR^3R^{3a}$ ,  $NH^3C(=NR^3)NR^3R^{3a}$ ,  $SO_2NR^3R^{3a}$ ,  $NR^3SO_2NR^3R^{3a}$ ,  $NR^3SO_2-C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $NR^3SO_2CF_3$ ,  $NR^3SO_2$ -phenyl,  $S(O)_pCF_3$ ,  $S(O)_p-C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $S(O)_p$ -phenyl, and  $(CF_2)_rCF_3$ ;

30

$R^{4c}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $CH_2-CN$ ,  $(CH_2)_2-CN$ ,  $CH_2-NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $(CH_2)_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $CH_2C(O)R^{2c}$ ,  $(CH_2)_2C(O)R^{2c}$ ,  $CH_2-C(O)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $(CH_2)_2C(O)NR^2R^{2a}$ , phenyl, and benzyl;

R<sup>5</sup>, at each occurrence, is selected from CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, phenyl substituted with 0-2 R<sup>6</sup>, and benzyl substituted with 0-2 R<sup>6</sup>;

5

R<sup>6</sup>, at each occurrence, is selected from H, OH, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>OR<sup>2</sup>, F, Cl, Br, I, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>NR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2a</sup>, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>C(O)R<sup>2b</sup>, NR<sup>2</sup>C(O)R<sup>2b</sup>, NR<sup>2</sup>C(O)NR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2a</sup>, CH(=NH)NH<sub>2</sub>, NHC(=NH)NH<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2a</sup>, NR<sup>2</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2a</sup>, and NR<sup>2</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl;

10

R<sup>7</sup>, at each occurrence, is selected from H, OH, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxycarbonyl, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-phenyl, C<sub>6-10</sub> aryloxy, C<sub>6-10</sub> aryloxycarbonyl, C<sub>6-10</sub> arylmethylcarbonyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylcarbonyloxy C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>6-10</sub> arylcarbonyloxy C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylaminocarbonyl, phenylaminocarbonyl, and phenyl C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxycarbonyl;

15

R<sup>8</sup>, at each occurrence, is selected from H, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl and (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-phenyl;

20

alternatively, R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> combine to form a 5 or 6 membered saturated, ring which contains from 0-1 additional heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S;

25

R<sup>9</sup>, at each occurrence, is selected from H, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl and (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-phenyl;

30

n is selected from 0, 1, 2, and 3;

m is selected from 0, 1, and 2;

35 p is selected from 0, 1, and 2;

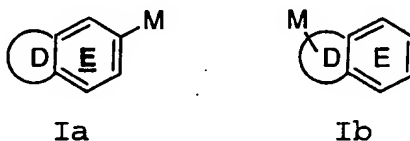
r is selected from 0, 1, 2, and 3;

s is selected from 0, 1, and 2; and,

5

t is selected from 0 and 1.

[2] In a preferred embodiment, the present invention  
10 provides a novel compound of formula Ia or Ib:



wherein in formula Ia, rings D-E represent a bicycle  
15 selected from the group: 1-aminoisoquinolin-7-yl; 1,3-  
diaminoisoquinolin-7-yl; 1,4-diaminoisoquinolin-7-yl;  
1,5-diaminoisoquinolin-7-yl; 1,6-diaminoisoquinolin-7-  
yl; 1-amino-3-hydroxy-isoquinolin-7-yl; 1-amino-4-  
hydroxy-isoquinolin-7-yl; 1-amino-5-hydroxy-  
20 isoquinolin-7-yl; 1-amino-6-hydroxy-isoquinolin-7-yl;  
1-amino-3-methoxy-isoquinolin-7-yl; 1-amino-4-methoxy-  
isoquinolin-7-yl; 1-amino-5-methoxy-isoquinolin-7-yl;  
1-amino-6-methoxy-isoquinolin-7-yl; 1-hydroxy-  
isoquinolin-7-yl; 4-aminoquinazol-6-yl; 2,4-  
25 diaminoquinazol-6-yl; 4,7-diaminoquinazol-6-yl 4,8-  
diaminoquinazol-6-yl; 1-aminophthalaz-7-yl; 1,4-  
diaminophthalaz-7-yl; 1,5-diaminophthalaz-7-yl; 1,6-  
diaminophthalaz-7-yl; 4-aminopterid-6-yl; 2,4-  
aminopterid-6-yl; 4,6-diaminopterid-6-yl; 8-amino-1,7-  
30 naphthyrid-2-yl; 6,8-diamino-1,7-naphthyrid-2-yl; 5,8-  
diamino-1,7-naphthyrid-2-yl; 4,8-diamino-1,7-  
naphthyrid-2-yl; 3,8-diamino-1,7-naphthyrid-2-yl; 5-  
amino-2,6-naphthyrid-3-yl; 5,7-diamino-2,6-naphthyrid-  
3-yl; 5,8-diamino-2,6-naphthyrid-3-yl; 1,5-diamino-2,6-  
35 naphthyrid-3-yl; 5-amino-1,6-naphthyrid-3-yl; 5,7-  
diamino-1,6-naphthyrid-3-y; 5,8-diamino-1,6-naphthyrid-

3-yl; 2,5-diamino-1,6-naphthyrid-3-yl; 3-aminoindazol-5-yl; 3-hydroxyindazol-5-yl; 3-aminobenzisoxazol-5-yl; 3-hydroxybenzisoxazol-5-yl; 3-aminobenzisothiazol-5-yl; 3-hydroxybenzisothiazol-5-yl; 1-amino-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-7-yl; and, 1-aminoisoindol-6-yl;

alternatively, in formula Ia ring D is absent and ring G is phenyl or pyridyl and ring G is substituted with G and R':

10

G is selected from F, Cl, Br, I, OH, C<sub>1-3</sub> alkoxy, CN, C(=NR<sup>8</sup>)NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, NHC(=NR<sup>8</sup>)NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, NR<sup>8</sup>CH(=NR<sup>7</sup>), C(O)NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, (CR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>)<sub>t</sub>NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, SH, C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl-S, S(O)R<sup>3b</sup>, S(O)<sub>2</sub>R<sup>3a</sup>, S(O)<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2a</sup>, and OCF<sub>3</sub>;

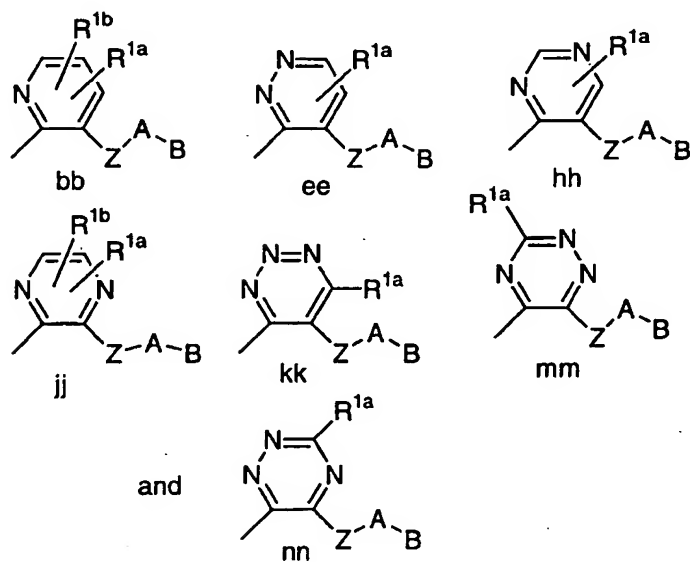
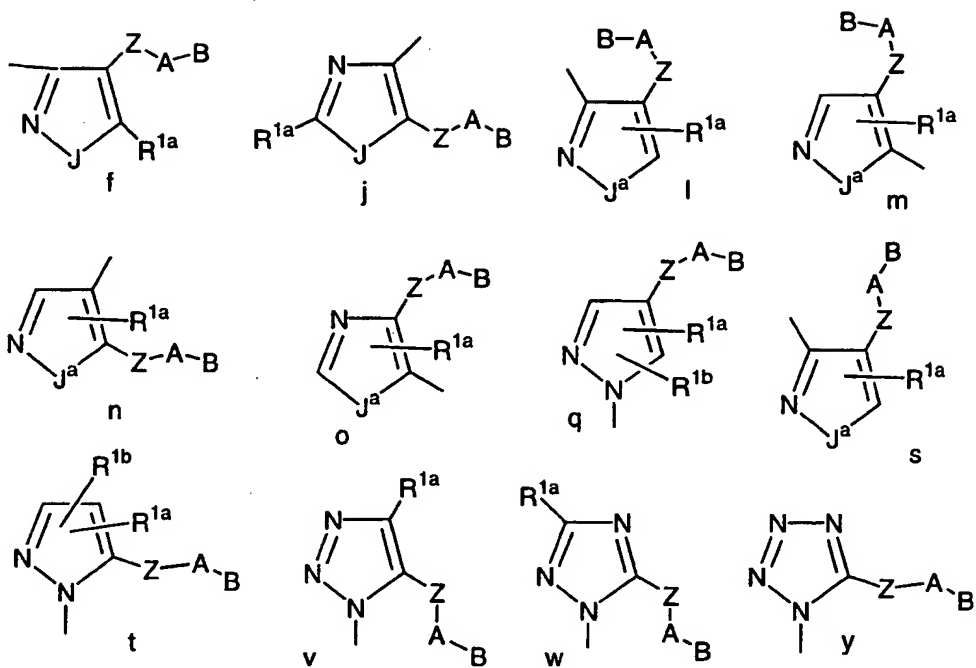
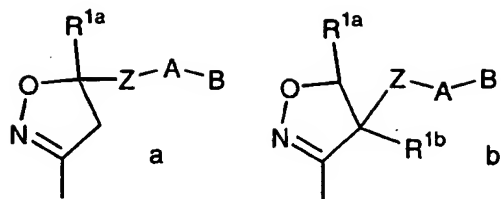
15

R' is selected from H, Cl, F, Br, I, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>t</sub>OR<sup>3</sup>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, OCF<sub>3</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, C(O)NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, and (CR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>)<sub>t</sub>NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>;

alternatively, in formula Ib, rings D-E are selected from the group: 4-amino-pyrido[4,3-b]furan-3-yl, 4-amino-pyrido[4,3-b]furan-2-yl, 7-amino-pyrido[3,4-b]furan-2-yl, 4-amino-pyrido[4,3-b]thien-3-yl, 4-amino-pyrido[4,3-b]thien-2-yl, 7-amino-pyrido[3,4-b]thien-2-yl, 4-amino-5-aza-indol-3-yl, 4-amino-5-aza-indol-2-yl, 7-amino-6-aza-indol-3-yl, 4-amino-5-aza-indol-1-yl, 7-amino-pyrido[4,3-d]imidazol-1-yl, 4-amino-pyrido[3,4-d]imidazol-1-yl, 4-amino-5-aza-inden-3-yl, 4-amino-5-aza-inden-2-yl, 4-amino-5-aza-inden-1-yl, 4-amino-5-aza-dihydroinden-3-yl, 4-amino-5-aza-dihydroinden-2-yl, and 4-amino-5-aza-dihydroinden-1-yl;

30

M is selected from the group:



Z is selected from  $(\text{CH}_2)_r\text{C}(\text{O})(\text{CH}_2)_r$ ,  $(\text{CH}_2)_r\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_r$ ,  
 $(\text{CH}_2)_r\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^3(\text{CH}_2)_r$ ,  $(\text{CH}_2)_r\text{S}(\text{O})_p(\text{CH}_2)_r$ , and  
 $(\text{CH}_2)_r\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^3(\text{CH}_2)_r$ ;

5  $\text{R}^{3d}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H and  $\text{CH}_3$ ;

A is selected from:

$\text{C}_{5-6}$  carbocyclic residue substituted with 0-2  $\text{R}^4$ , and  
 5-6 membered heterocyclic system containing from 1-4  
 10 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and  
 S substituted with 0-2  $\text{R}^4$ ;

X-Y combine to form a group selected from:

$\text{C}(\text{R}^{3d}\text{R}^{3e})\text{C}(\text{R}^{3d}\text{R}^{3e})$ ,  $\text{C}(\text{R}^{3d}\text{R}^{3e})\text{C}(\text{R}^{3d}\text{R}^{3e})\text{C}(\text{R}^{3d}\text{R}^{3e})$ ,  
 15  $\text{NR}^{4c}\text{C}(\text{R}^{3d}\text{R}^{3e})$ ,  $\text{NR}^{4c}\text{C}(=\text{O})$ ,  $\text{NR}^{4c}\text{C}(\text{R}^{3d}\text{R}^{3e})\text{C}(\text{R}^{3d}\text{R}^{3e})$ ,  
 $\text{NR}^{4c}\text{C}(\text{R}^{3d}\text{R}^{3e})\text{NR}^{4c}$ ,  $\text{NR}^{4c}\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{NR}^{4c}$ ,  $\text{NR}^{4c}\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{C}(\text{R}^{3d}\text{R}^{3e})$ ,  
 $\text{C}(\text{R}^{3d}\text{R}^{3e})\text{NR}^{4c}$ ,  $\text{C}(\text{R}^{3d}\text{R}^{3e})\text{NR}^{4c}\text{C}(\text{R}^{3d}\text{R}^{3e})$ , and  
 $\text{C}(\text{R}^{3d}\text{R}^{3e})\text{C}(\text{R}^{3d}\text{R}^{3e})\text{NR}^{4c}$ ; and,

20  $\text{R}^{4c}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H,  $\text{C}_{1-4}$  alkyl,  
 $\text{CH}_2\text{-CN}$ ,  $(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{-CN}$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{-NR}^{2a}\text{R}^{2a}$ ,  $(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NR}^{2a}\text{R}^{2a}$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{2c}$ ,  
 and  $(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{2c}$ .

25 [3] In a more preferred embodiment, the present invention  
 provides a novel compound of formula Ia, wherein;

rings D-E represent a bicycle selected from the group: 1-  
 aminoisoquinolin-7-yl, 1,3-diaminoisoquinolin-7-yl,  
 30 1,4-diaminoisoquinolin-7-yl, 1,5-diaminoisoquinolin-7-  
 yl, 1,6-diaminoisoquinolin-7-yl, 1-hydroxy-isoquinolin-  
 7-yl, 4-aminoquinazol-6-yl, 2,4-diaminoquinazol-6-yl,  
 4,7-diaminoquinazol-6-yl, 4,8-diaminoquinazol-6-yl, 1-  
 aminophthalaz-7-yl, 1,4-diaminophthalaz-7-yl, 1,5-  
 35 diaminophthalaz-7-yl, 1,6-diaminophthalaz-7-yl, 4-  
 aminopterid-6-yl, 8-amino-1,7-naphthyrid-2-yl, 5-amino-

1,6-naphthyrid-3-yl, 5-amino-2,6-naphthyrid-3-yl, 3-aminobenzisoxazol-5-yl, 3-aminobenzisothiazol-5-yl, 1-amino-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-7-yl, and 1-aminoisoindol-6-yl;

5

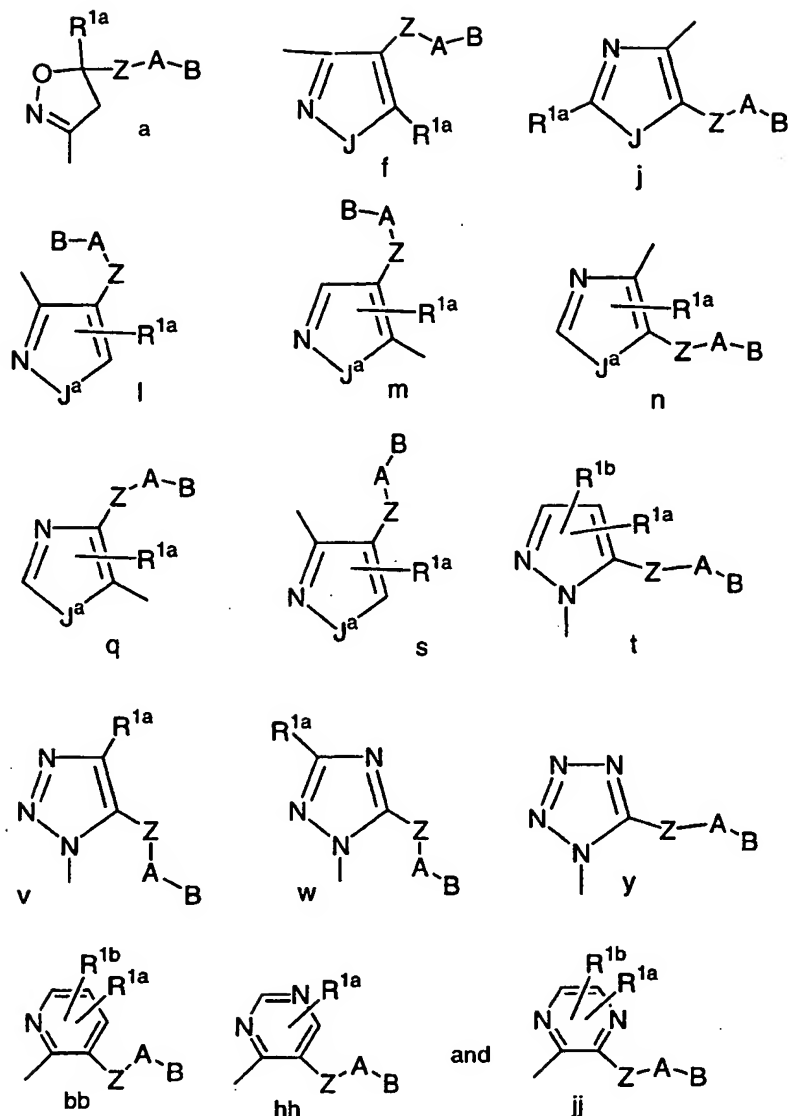
alternatively, ring D is absent and ring G is phenyl or pyridyl and ring G is substituted with G and R':

G is selected from F, Cl, Br, and C<sub>1-3</sub> alkoxy;

10

R' is selected from H, F, Cl, Br, OR<sup>3</sup>, and CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>3</sup>;

M is selected from the group:



$Z$  is selected from  $(CH_2)_rC(O)(CH_2)_r$  and  $(CH_2)_rC(O)NR^3(CH_2)_r$ ;

5  $A$  is selected from:

$C_{5-6}$  carbocyclic residue substituted with 0-2  $R^4$ , and  
 5-6 membered aromatic heterocyclic system containing  
 from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of  
 N, O, and S substituted with 0-2  $R^4$ ;

10

$X-Y$  combine to form a group selected from:  $CH_2CH_2$ ,  $NR^{4c}CH_2$ ,  
 $NR^{4c}C(=O)$ , and  $CH_2NR^{4c}$ ; and,

$R^{4c}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H,  $CH_2-CN$ ,  
 $(CH_2)_2-CN$ ,  $CH_2-NR^2R^{2a}$ , and  $(CH_2)_2NR^2R^{2a}$ .

5 [4] In an even more preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a novel compound of formula Ia, wherein;

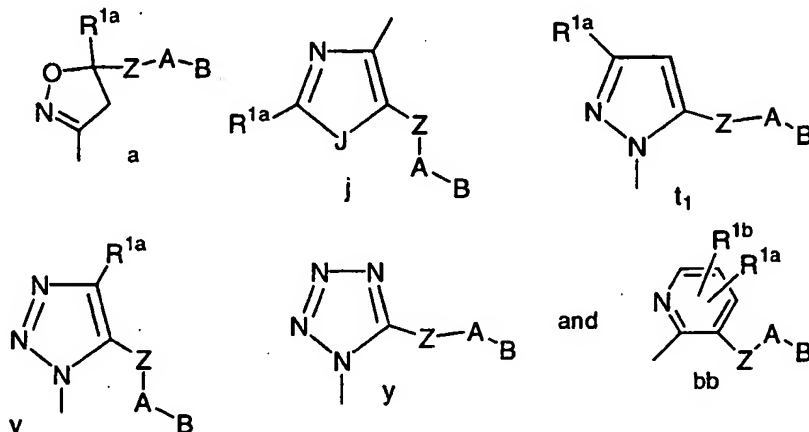
10 rings D-E represent a bicycle selected from the group: 1-aminoisoquinolin-7-yl, 1,5-diaminoisoquinolin-7-yl, 1,6-diaminoisoquinolin-7-yl, 1-aminophthalaz-7-yl, 1,4-diaminophthalaz-7-yl, 1,5-diaminophthalaz-7-yl, 1,6-diaminophthalaz-7-yl, 4-aminopterid-6-yl, 8-amino-1,7-naphthyrid-2-yl, 5-amino-1,6-naphthyrid-3-y, 5-amino-2,6-naphthyrid-3-yl, 3-aminobenzisoxazol-5-yl, 4-amino-15 5-azabenzothiophen-2-yl, and, 1-aminoisoindol-6-yl;

alternatively, ring D is absent and ring E is phenyl substituted with G and  $R'$ ;

20 G is selected from  $CH_2NH_2$ ,  $CH_2NHCH_3$ ,  $CH(CH_3)NH_2$ ,  $C(CH_2)_2NH_2$ , F, Cl, Br, and  $OCH_3$ ;

$R'$  is selected from H,  $OCH_3$ , Cl, and F.

25 M is selected from the group:



J is N;

R<sup>1a</sup> and R<sup>1b</sup> are independently absent or are  $-(CH_2)_r-R^{1'}$ ;

5 R<sup>1'</sup> is selected from H, C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl, F, Cl, -CN, CF<sub>3</sub>,  
(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>OR<sup>2</sup>, NR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2a</sup>, C(O)R<sup>2c</sup>, OC(O)R<sup>2</sup>, S(O)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>2b</sup>, NR<sup>2</sup>C(O)R<sup>2b</sup>,  
C(O)NR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2a</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2a</sup>, C<sub>3-6</sub> carbocyclic residue  
substituted with 0-2 R<sup>4a</sup>, and 5-6 membered heterocyclic  
system containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from  
10 the group consisting of N, O, and S substituted with  
0-2 R<sup>4a</sup>;

A is selected from phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyridazinyl,  
and pyrazinyl and is substituted with 0-2 R<sup>4</sup>;

15

X-Y combine to form NR<sup>4c</sup>CH<sub>2</sub>;

R<sup>2</sup>, at each occurrence, is selected from H, CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl,  
benzyl, C<sub>5-6</sub> carbocyclic residue substituted with 0-2  
20 R<sup>4b</sup>, and 5-6 membered heterocyclic system containing  
from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting  
of N, O, and S substituted with 0-2 R<sup>4b</sup>;

R<sup>2a</sup>, at each occurrence, is selected from H, CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl,  
25 benzyl, phenethyl, C<sub>5-6</sub> carbocyclic residue substituted  
with 0-2 R<sup>4b</sup>, and 5-6 membered heterocyclic system  
containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group  
consisting of N, O, and S substituted with 0-2 R<sup>4b</sup>;

30 R<sup>2b</sup>, at each occurrence, is selected from CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy,  
C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, benzyl, C<sub>5-6</sub> carbocyclic residue substituted  
with 0-2 R<sup>4b</sup>, and 5-6 membered heterocyclic system  
containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group  
consisting of N, O, and S substituted with 0-2 R<sup>4b</sup>;

35

$R^{2c}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from  $CF_3$ , OH,  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, benzyl,  $C_{5-6}$  carbocyclic residue substituted with 0-2  $R^{4b}$ , and 5-6 membered heterocyclic system containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S substituted with 0-2  $R^{4b}$ ;

alternatively,  $R^2$  and  $R^{2a}$ , together with the atom to which they are attached, combine to form a ring selected from imidazolyl, morpholino, piperazinyl, pyridyl, and pyrrolidinyl, substituted with 0-2  $R^{4b}$ ;

$R^4$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H, =O,  $OR^2$ ,  $CH_2OR^2$ , F, Cl,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $CH_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $C(O)R^{2c}$ ,  $CH_2C(O)R^{2c}$ ,  $C(O)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $SO_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NR^2SO_2-C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $S(O)_2R^5$ , and  $CF_3$

$R^{4a}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H,  $(CH_2)_rOR^2$ , F, Cl,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $CH_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NR^2R^{2b}$ ,  $CH_2NR^2R^{2b}$ ,  $(CH_2)_rC(O)R^{2c}$ ,  $NR^2C(O)R^{2b}$ ,  $C(O)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NR^2C(O)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $SO_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $S(O)_2R^5$ , and  $CF_3$ ;

$R^{4b}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H, =O,  $(CH_2)_rOR^3$ , F, Cl,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $NR^3R^{3a}$ ,  $CH_2NR^3R^{3a}$ ,  $C(O)R^3$ ,  $CH_2C(O)R^3$ ,  $C(O)OR^{3c}$ ,  $C(O)NR^3R^{3a}$ ,  $SO_2NR^3R^{3a}$ ,  $NR^3SO_2-C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $NR^3SO_2$ -phenyl,  $S(O)_2-C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $S(O)_2$ -phenyl, and  $CF_3$ ; and,

$R^{4c}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H,  $CH_2-CN$ ,  $(CH_2)_2-CN$ ,  $CH_2-NH_2$ , and  $(CH_2)_2NH_2$ .

[5] In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a novel compound of formula Ia wherein:

rings D-E represent a bicycle selected from the group: 1-aminoisoquinolin-7-yl, 1,5-diaminoisoquinolin-7-yl, 1,6-diaminoisoquinolin-7-yl, 8-amino-1,7-naphthyrid-2-yl, 5-amino-1,6-naphthyrid-3-yl, 5-amino-2,6-naphthyrid-3-yl, 3-aminobenzisoxazol-5-yl, 1-aminophthalaz-7-yl, 4-amino-5-azabenzothiophen-2-yl, and, 1-aminoisindol-6-yl; and,

alternatively, ring D is absent and R', G, and ring E form a group selected from 3-aminomethylphenyl, 4-fluoro-3-aminomethylphenyl, 4-fluoro-3-(methylaminomethyl)phenyl, 4-chloro-3-aminophenyl, and 2-aminomethylphenyl.

[6] In an even further preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a novel compound selected from:

*N*-[4-(1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-2-cyanomethyl-7-yl)phenyl]-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;

*N*-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;

*N*-[4-(2,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;

*N*-[4-[2-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl]phenyl]-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;

1-[3-(aminomethyl)phenyl]-*N*-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;

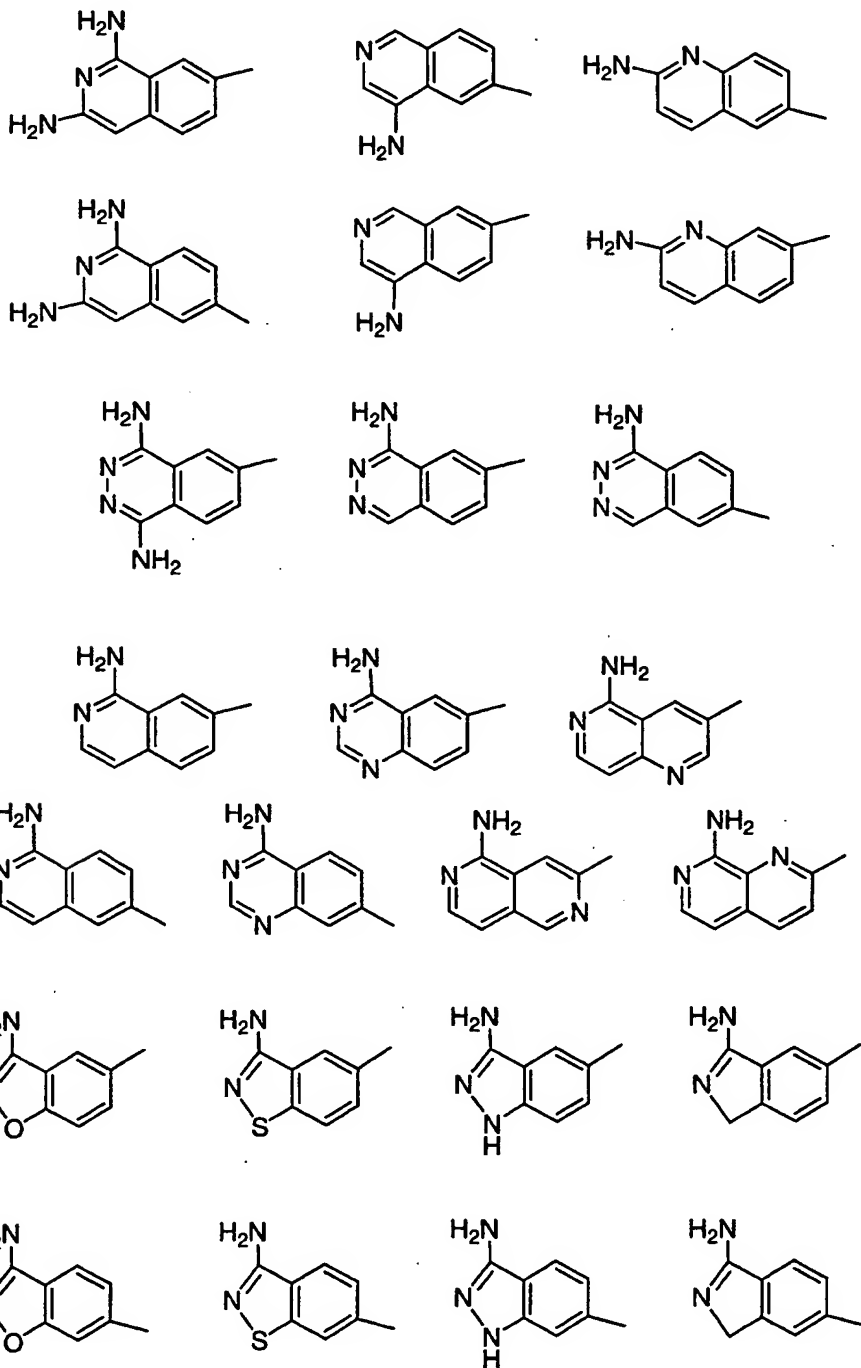
- 1-[3-(aminomethyl)phenyl]-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-methyl-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 5 1-[3-(aminomethyl)-4-fluorophenyl]-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 10 1-(3-amino-1,2-benzisoxazol-5-yl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 15 1-[3-(aminoiminomethyl)phenyl]-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 20 1-[3-(aminoiminomethyl)phenyl]-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-methyl-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 25 1-[3-(aminoiminomethyl)phenyl]-N-[4-[2-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl]phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 30 1-[3-(aminoiminomethyl)phenyl]-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-benzo[b]thiophen-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 1-[3-(aminomethyl)phenyl]-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-benzo[b]thiophen-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 35 1-(3-(amino-1,2-benzisoxazol-5-yl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-methyl-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;

- 1-(3-(amino-1,2-benzisoxazol-5-yl)-N-[4-[2-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl]phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 1-(3-(amino-1,2-benzisoxazol-5-yl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-benzo[b]thiophen-7-yl)]phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 1-[3-(aminomethyl)phenyl]-N-[4-[2-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl]phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide
- 1-(3-amino-4-chlorophenyl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 1-(3-amino-4-chlorophenyl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-methyl-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 1-(3-amino-4-chlorophenyl)-N-[4-[2-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl]phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 1-(3-amino-4-chlorophenyl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-benzo[b]thiophen-7-yl)]phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 1-[3-(aminoiminomethyl)phenyl]-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;

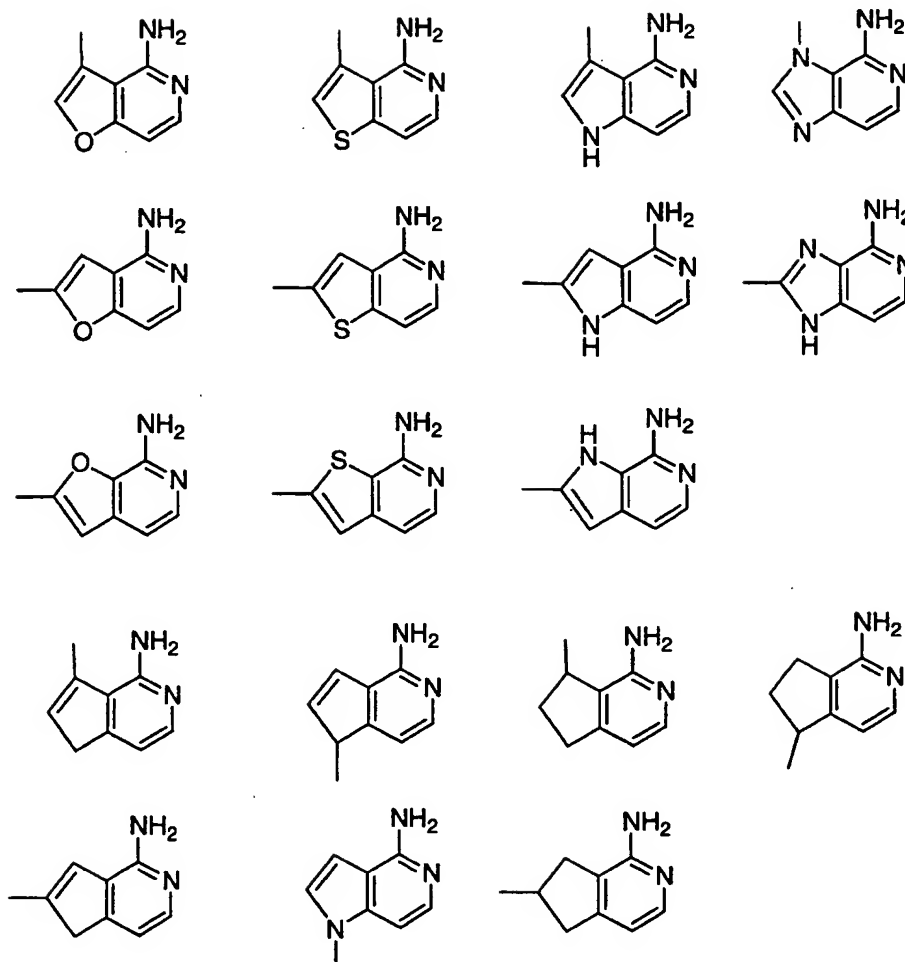
- 1-(1-amino-7-isoquinolinyl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 5 1-(1-amino-7-isoquinolinyl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-methyl-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 10 1-(1-amino-7-isoquinolinyl)-N-[4-[2-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl]phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 15 1-(1-amino-7-isoquinolinyl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-benzo[b]thiophen-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 20 1-(3-(amino-1,2-benzisoxazol-5-yl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-1H-tetrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 25 1-(3-(amino-1,2-benzisoxazol-5-yl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-5-carboxamide;
- 30 1-(3-(amino-1,2-benzisoxazol-5-yl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-2-(trifluoromethyl)-5-thiazolecarboxamide; and,
- 35 1-(3-(amino-1,2-benzisoxazol-5-yl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-4,5-dihydro-5-methyl-5-isoxazolecarboxamide;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt form thereof.

[7] In a preferred embodiment, rings D-E combine to form  
5 a bicyclic moiety selected from the group:



10



5

In another embodiment, the present invention provides novel pharmaceutical compositions, comprising: a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt form thereof.

In another embodiment, the present invention provides a novel method for treating or preventing a thromboembolic disorder, comprising: administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt form thereof.

In another embodiment, the present invention provides novel compounds of formula (I) for use in therapy.

5

In another embodiment, the present invention provides the use of novel compounds of formula (I) for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a thromboembolic disorder.

10

#### DEFINITIONS

The compounds herein described may have asymmetric centers. Compounds of the present invention containing an asymmetrically substituted atom may be isolated in optically active or racemic forms. It is well known in the art how to prepare optically active forms, such as by resolution of racemic forms or by synthesis from optically active starting materials. Many geometric isomers of olefins, C=N double bonds, and the like can also be present in the compounds described herein, and all such stable isomers are contemplated in the present invention. Cis and trans geometric isomers of the compounds of the present invention are described and may be isolated as a mixture of isomers or as separated isomeric forms. All chiral, diastereomeric, racemic forms and all geometric isomeric forms of a structure are intended, unless the specific stereochemistry or isomeric form is specifically indicated. All processes used to prepare compounds of the present invention and intermediates made therein are considered to be part of the present invention.

The term "substituted," as used herein, means that any one or more hydrogens on the designated atom is replaced with a selection from the indicated group, provided that the designated atom's normal valency is not exceeded, and that the substitution results in a stable compound. When a substituent is keto (i.e., =O), then 2 hydrogens on the atom

are replaced. Keto substituents are not present on aromatic moieties.

The present invention is intended to include all isotopes of atoms occurring in the present compounds. Isotopes include  
5 those atoms having the same atomic number but different mass numbers. By way of general example and without limitation, isotopes of hydrogen include tritium and deuterium. Isotopes of carbon include C-13 and C-14.

When any variable (e.g., R<sup>6</sup>) occurs more than one time in  
10 any constituent or formula for a compound, its definition at each occurrence is independent of its definition at every other occurrence. Thus, for example, if a group is shown to be substituted with 0-2 R<sup>6</sup>, then said group may optionally be substituted with up to two R<sup>6</sup> groups and R<sup>6</sup> at each  
15 occurrence is selected independently from the definition of R<sup>6</sup>. Also, combinations of substituents and/or variables are permissible only if such combinations result in stable compounds.

When a bond to a substituent is shown to cross a bond  
20 connecting two atoms in a ring, then such substituent may be bonded to any atom on the ring. When a substituent is listed without indicating the atom via which such substituent is bonded to the rest of the compound of a given formula, then such substituent may be bonded via any atom in  
25 such substituent. Combinations of substituents and/or variables are permissible only if such combinations result in stable compounds.

As used herein, "alkyl" or "alkylene" is intended to include both branched and straight-chain saturated aliphatic  
30 hydrocarbon groups having the specified number of carbon atoms. C<sub>1-10</sub> alkyl (or alkylene), is intended to include C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>5</sub>, C<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>7</sub>, C<sub>8</sub>, C<sub>9</sub>, and C<sub>10</sub> alkyl groups. Examples of alkyl include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, s-butyl, t-butyl,  
35 n-pentyl, and s-pentyl. "Haloalkyl" is intended to include both branched and straight-chain saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon groups having the specified number of carbon

atoms, substituted with 1 or more halogen (for example  $-C_vF_w$  where  $v = 1$  to  $3$  and  $w = 1$  to  $(2v+1)$ ). Examples of haloalkyl include, but are not limited to, trifluoromethyl, trichloromethyl, pentafluoroethyl, and pentachloroethyl.

- 5 "Alkoxy" represents an alkyl group as defined above with the indicated number of carbon atoms attached through an oxygen bridge.  $C_{1-10}$  alkoxy, is intended to include  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$ ,  $C_3$ ,  $C_4$ ,  $C_5$ ,  $C_6$ ,  $C_7$ ,  $C_8$ ,  $C_9$ , and  $C_{10}$  alkoxy groups. Examples of alkoxy include, but are not limited to, methoxy, ethoxy, 10 n-propoxy, i-propoxy, n-butoxy, s-butoxy, t-butoxy, n-pentoxy, and s-pentoxy. "Cycloalkyl" is intended to include saturated ring groups, such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, or cyclopentyl.  $C_{3-7}$  cycloalkyl, is intended to include  $C_3$ ,  $C_4$ ,  $C_5$ ,  $C_6$ , and  $C_7$  cycloalkyl groups. "Alkenyl" or "alkenylene" is intended to include hydrocarbon chains of 15 either a straight or branched configuration and one or more unsaturated carbon-carbon bonds which may occur in any stable point along the chain, such as ethenyl and propenyl.  $C_{2-10}$  alkenyl (or alkenylene), is intended to include  $C_2$ ,  $C_3$ , 20  $C_4$ ,  $C_5$ ,  $C_6$ ,  $C_7$ ,  $C_8$ ,  $C_9$ , and  $C_{10}$  alkenyl groups. "Alkynyl" or "alkynylene" is intended to include hydrocarbon chains of either a straight or branched configuration and one or more triple carbon-carbon bonds which may occur in any stable point along the chain, such as ethynyl and propynyl.  $C_{2-10}$  25 alkynyl (or alkynylene), is intended to include  $C_2$ ,  $C_3$ ,  $C_4$ ,  $C_5$ ,  $C_6$ ,  $C_7$ ,  $C_8$ ,  $C_9$ , and  $C_{10}$  alkynyl groups.

- "Halo" or "halogen" as used herein refers to fluoro, chloro, bromo, and iodo; and "counterion" is used to represent a small, negatively charged species such as chloride, bromide, 30 hydroxide, acetate, and sulfate.

- As used herein, "carbocycle" or "carbocyclic residue" is intended to mean any stable 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7-membered monocyclic or bicyclic or 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, or 13-membered bicyclic or tricyclic, any of which may be 35 saturated, partially unsaturated, or aromatic. Examples of such carbocycles include, but are not limited to,

cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl,  
cycloheptyl, adamantyl, cyclooctyl, [3.3.0]bicyclooctane,  
[4.3.0]bicyclononane, [4.4.0]bicyclodecane,  
[2.2.2]bicyclooctane, fluorenyl, phenyl, naphthyl, indanyl,  
5 adamantyl, and tetrahydronaphthyl.

As used herein, the term "heterocycle" or "heterocyclic system" is intended to mean a stable 5, 6, or 7-membered monocyclic or bicyclic or 7, 8, 9, or 10-membered bicyclic heterocyclic ring which is saturated, partially unsaturated  
10 or unsaturated (aromatic), and which consists of carbon atoms and 1, 2, 3, or 4 heteroatoms independently selected from the group consisting of N, NH, O and S and including any bicyclic group in which any of the above-defined heterocyclic rings is fused to a benzene ring. The nitrogen  
15 and sulfur heteroatoms may optionally be oxidized. The heterocyclic ring may be attached to its pendant group at any heteroatom or carbon atom which results in a stable structure. The heterocyclic rings described herein may be substituted on carbon or on a nitrogen atom if the resulting  
20 compound is stable. A nitrogen in the heterocycle may optionally be quaternized. It is preferred that when the total number of S and O atoms in the heterocycle exceeds 1, then these heteroatoms are not adjacent to one another. It is preferred that the total number of S and O atoms in the  
25 heterocycle is not more than 1. As used herein, the term "aromatic heterocyclic system" or "heteroaryl" is intended to mean a stable 5, 6, or 7-membered monocyclic or bicyclic or 7, 8, 9, or 10-membered bicyclic heterocyclic aromatic ring which consists of carbon atoms and 1, 2, 3, or 4  
30 heterotams independently selected from the group consisting of N, NH, O and S. It is to be noted that total number of S and O atoms in the aromatic heterocycle is not more than 1.

Examples of heterocycles include, but are not limited to, acridinyl, azocinyl, benzimidazolyl, benzofuranyl,  
35 benzothiofuranyl, benzothiophenyl, benzoxazolyl, benzthiazolyl, benztriazolyl, benztetrazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzimidazolinyl,

- carbazolyl, 4aH-carbazolyl, carbolinyl, chromanyl, chromenyl, cinnolynyl, decahydroquinolynyl, 2H,6H-1,5,2-dithiazinyl, dihydrofuro[2,3-b]tetrahydrofuran, furanyl, furazanyl, imidazolidinyl, imidazolynyl, imidazolyl, 1H-indazolyl, indolenyl, indolynyl, indolizynyl, indolyl, 3H-indolyl, isobenzofuranyl, isochromanyl, isoindazolyl, isoindolynyl, isoindolyl, isoquinolynyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, methylenedioxyphehyl, morpholynyl, naphthyridinyl, octahydroisoquinolynyl, oxadiazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolidinyl, oxazolyl, oxazolidinyl, pyrimidinyl, phenanthridinyl, phenanthrolinyl, phenazynyl, phenothiazinyl, phenoxathiinyl, phenoxazinyl, phthalazinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, piperidonyl, 4-piperidonyl, piperonyl, pteridinyl, purinyl, pyranyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolidinyl, pyrazolynyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridooxazole, pyridoimidazole, pyridothiazole, pyridinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolinyl, 2H-pyrrolyl, pyrrolyl, quinazolynyl, quinolynyl, 4H-quinolizynyl, quinoxalynyl, quinuclidinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydroisoquinolynyl, tetrahydroquinolynyl, tetrazolyl, 6H-1,2,5-thiadiazinyl, 1,2,3-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,5-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, thianthrenyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, thienothiazolyl, thienooxazolyl, thienoimidazolyl, thiophenyl, triazinyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 1,2,4-triazolyl, 1,2,5-triazolyl, 1,3,4-triazolyl, and xanthenyl. Also included are fused ring and spiro compounds containing, for example, the above heterocycles.
- The phrase "pharmaceutically acceptable" is employed herein to refer to those compounds, materials, compositions, and/or dosage forms which are, within the scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for use in contact with the tissues of human beings and animals without excessive toxicity, irritation, allergic response, or other problem or complication, commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio.

As used herein, "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" refer to derivatives of the disclosed compounds wherein the parent compound is modified by making acid or base salts thereof. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts include, but are not limited to, mineral or organic acid salts of basic residues such as amines; alkali or organic salts of acidic residues such as carboxylic acids; and the like. The pharmaceutically acceptable salts include the conventional non-toxic salts or the quaternary ammonium salts of the parent compound formed, for example, from non-toxic inorganic or organic acids. For example, such conventional non-toxic salts include those derived from inorganic acids such as hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulfuric, sulfamic, phosphoric, nitric and the like; and the salts prepared from organic acids such as acetic, propionic, succinic, glycolic, stearic, lactic, malic, tartaric, citric, ascorbic, pantoic, maleic, hydroxymaleic, phenylacetic, glutamic, benzoic, salicylic, sulfanilic, 2-acetoxybenzoic, fumaric, toluenesulfonic, methanesulfonic, ethane disulfonic, oxalic, isethionic, and the like.

The pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the present invention can be synthesized from the parent compound which contains a basic or acidic moiety by conventional chemical methods. Generally, such salts can be prepared by reacting the free acid or base forms of these compounds with a stoichiometric amount of the appropriate base or acid in water or in an organic solvent, or in a mixture of the two; generally, nonaqueous media like ether, ethyl acetate, ethanol, isopropanol, or acetonitrile are preferred. Lists of suitable salts are found in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 17th ed., Mack Publishing Company, Easton, PA, 1985, p. 1418, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Since prodrugs are known to enhance numerous desirable qualities of pharmaceuticals (e.g., solubility, bioavailability, manufacturing, etc...) the compounds of the present invention may be delivered in prodrug form. Thus,

the present invention is intended to cover prodrugs of the presently claimed compounds, methods of delivering the same and compositions containing the same. "Prodrugs" are intended to include any covalently bonded carriers which  
5 release an active parent drug of the present invention *in vivo* when such prodrug is administered to a mammalian subject. Prodrugs of the present invention are prepared by modifying functional groups present in the compound in such a way that the modifications are cleaved, either in routine  
10 manipulation or *in vivo*, to the parent compound. Prodrugs include compounds of the present invention wherein a hydroxy, amino, or sulfhydryl group is bonded to any group that, when the prodrug of the present invention is administered to a mammalian subject, it cleaves to form a  
15 free hydroxyl, free amino, or free sulfhydryl group, respectively. Examples of prodrugs include, but are not limited to, acetate, formate and benzoate derivatives of alcohol and amine functional groups in the compounds of the present invention.

20 "Stable compound" and "stable structure" are meant to indicate a compound that is sufficiently robust to survive isolation to a useful degree of purity from a reaction mixture, and formulation into an efficacious therapeutic agent.

25 "Substituted" is intended to indicate that one or more hydrogens on the atom indicated in the expression using "substituted" is replaced with a selection from the indicated group(s), provided that the indicated atom's normal valency is not exceeded, and that the substitution  
30 results in a stable compound. When a substituent is keto (i.e., =O) group, then 2 hydrogens on the atom are replaced.

"Therapeutically effective amount" is intended to include an amount of a compound of the present invention or an amount of the combination of compounds claimed effective  
35 to treat the desired disease. The combination of compounds is preferably a synergistic combination. Synergy, as described for example by Chou and Talalay, *Adv. Enzyme*

Regul. 22: 27-55 (1984), occurs when the effect of the compounds when administered in combination is greater than the additive effect of the compounds when administered alone as a single agent. In general, a synergistic effect is most clearly demonstrated at suboptimal concentrations of the compounds. Synergy can be in terms of lower cytotoxicity, increased therapeutic effect, or some other beneficial effect of the combination compared with the individual components.

10

### SYNTHESIS

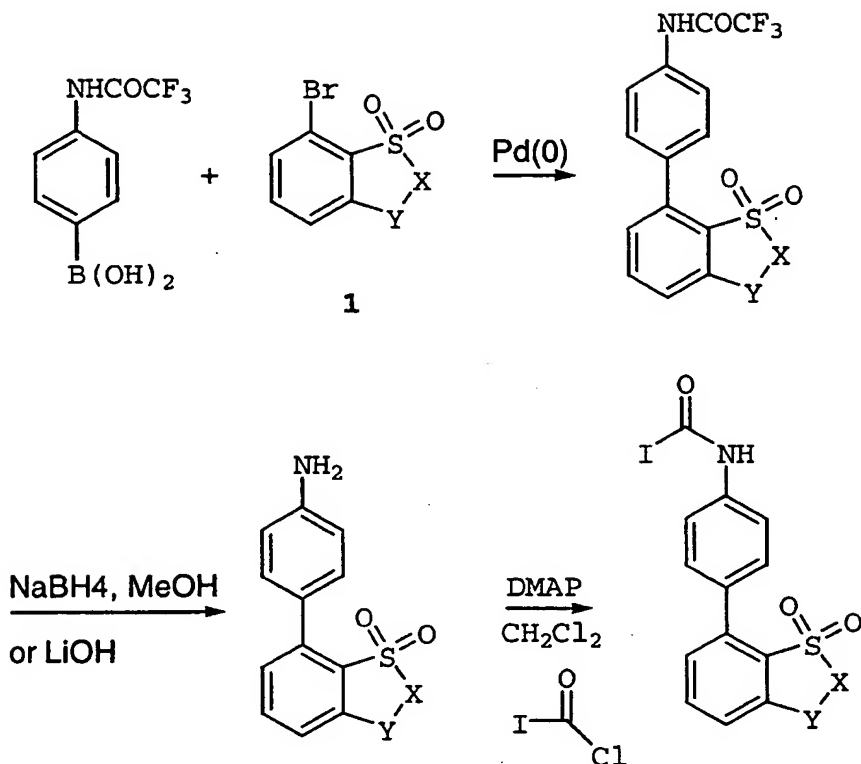
The compounds of the present invention can be prepared in a number of ways known to one skilled in the art of organic synthesis. The compounds of the present invention can be synthesized using the methods described below, together with synthetic methods known in the art of synthetic organic chemistry, or by variations thereon as appreciated by those skilled in the art. Preferred methods include, but are not limited to, those described below. The reactions are performed in a solvent appropriate to the reagents and materials employed and suitable for the transformations being effected. It will be understood by those skilled in the art of organic synthesis that the functionality present on the molecule should be consistent with the transformations proposed. This will sometimes require a judgment to modify the order of the synthetic steps or to select one particular process scheme over another in order to obtain a desired compound of the invention. It will also be recognized that another major consideration in the planning of any synthetic route in this field is the judicious choice of the protecting group used for protection of the reactive functional groups present in the compounds described in this invention. An authoritative account describing the many alternatives to the trained practitioner is Greene and Wuts (*Protective Groups In Organic Synthesis*, Wiley and Sons, 1991). All references

35

cited herein are hereby incorporated in their entirety herein by reference.

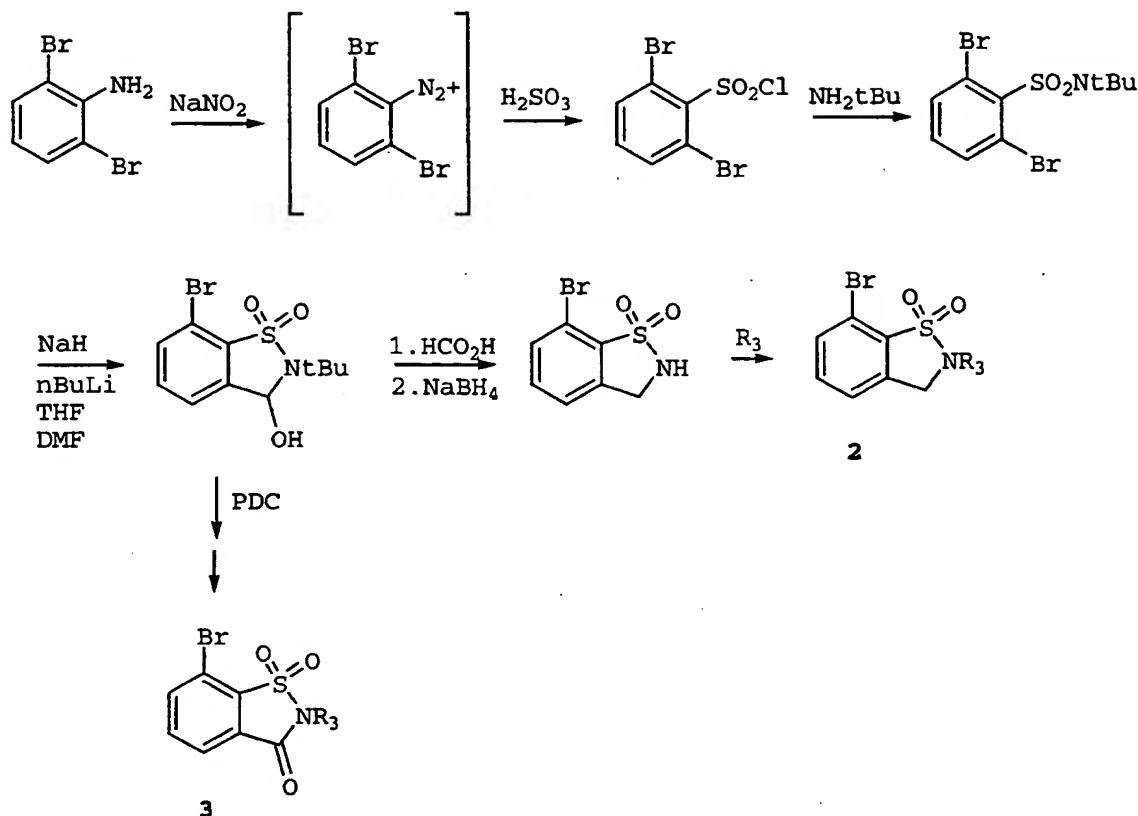
Scheme 1

5



Scheme 1 presents how the A-B unit could be assembled, followed by the linker formation. Boronic acid is prepared according to the procedure by Pinto (WO 98/28269) and coupled with 5-bromo cyclic sulfone derivative (1) under Suzuki conditions. Deprotection of the aniline could be accomplished either with sodium borohydride in methanol or under standard basic conditions (lithium hydroxide in aqueous tetrahydrofuran). Coupling to the core ring structures (I) could be accomplished according to the standard procedures known to the practitioners of the art.

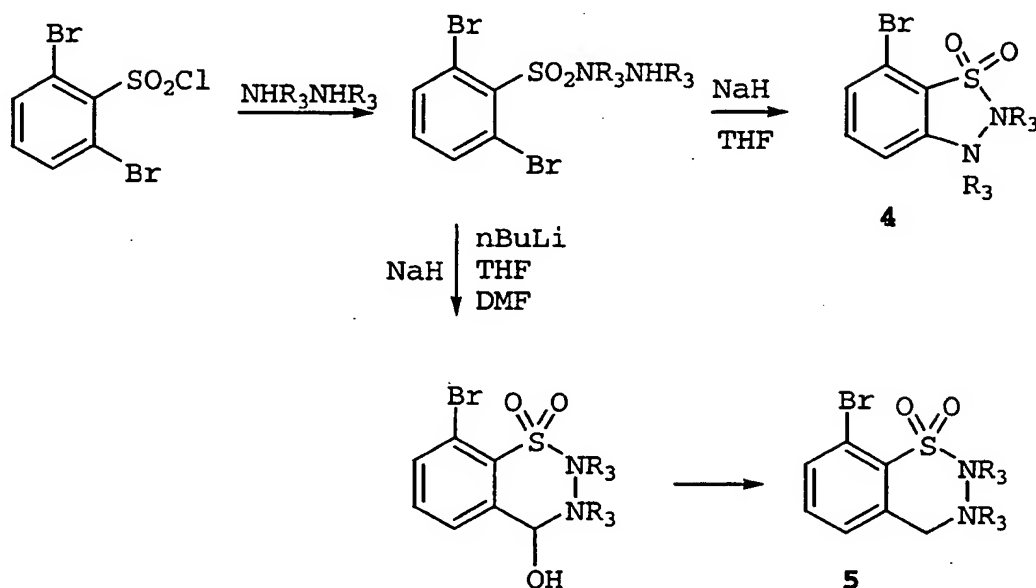
Scheme 2



- 5        Scheme 2 illustrates the preparation of 5-bromosultam derivatives. Conversion of the dibromoaniline to the dibromobenzenesulfonyl chloride can be accomplished according to the modified procedure by G. Wittig (Organic Synthesis, Coll. Vol.5, 60), followed by the coupling with
- 10    the appropriately substituted amine in the basic media. To achieve a metal-halogen exchange, the intermediate is treated with  $n\text{-BuLi}$  as shown by J. Wrobel (Heterocycles, Vol.38, 1823, 1994). The generated lithium anion could be quenched by the addition of  $N,N$ -dimethyl formamide.
- 15    Deprotection and  $\beta$ -elimination can be achieved simultaneously under acidic conditions and is followed by the reduction of the imine bond with the appropriate reducing agent. Protection of the nitrogen of the final sultam derivative could be achieved with the number of the
- 20    desired groups following the standard synthetic procedures commonly known in the art. Saccharine-like derivatives (3)

could be obtained upon the treatment with an appropriate oxidizing agent, followed by the deprotection and introduction of the desired  $R_3$  group.

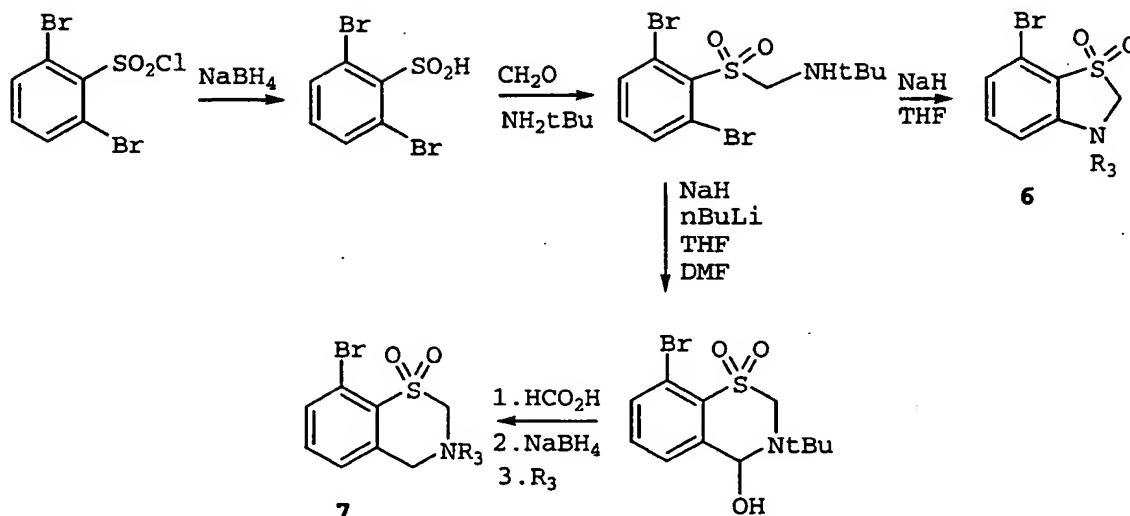
5

**Scheme 3**

Scheme 3 describes the synthesis of the desired azasultam derivative (4) by warming of the intermediate dibromophenylsulfonyl hydrazide in a basic media. Synthesis of the 6-ring aza-sultam (5) could proceed under halogen-metal exchange conditions described in Scheme 2 followed by the  $\beta$ -elimination and reduction to afford the desired compound.

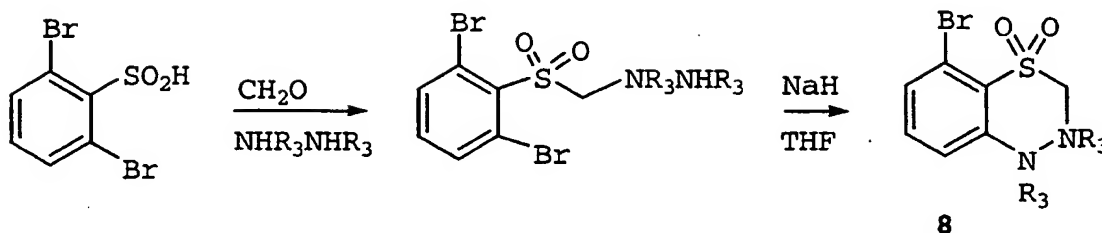
15

Scheme 4



- 5 In Scheme 4 dibromophenylsulfonyl chloride can be reduced to the corresponding sulfinic acid upon the treatment with sodium borohydride as described by A. Nose (Chem. Pharm. Bull. 35, 1770, 1987). The sulfinic acid undergoes Mannich condensation with formaldehyde and t-butyl
- 10 amine as in A. Kanazawa (J. Org. Chem., 59, 1232, 1994) to afford an intermediate that undergoes halogen-metal exchange as was shown in Scheme 2 to give the 6-ring cyclic sulfone. Deprotection and  $\beta$ -elimination can be achieved simultaneously under acidic conditions and is followed by
- 15 the reduction of the imine bond with the appropriate reducing agent as described in Scheme 2. Protection of the nitrogen of the final derivative (7) could be achieved with the number of the desired groups following the standard synthetic procedures commonly known in the art.
- 20 Additionally, the intermediate aminomethyl sulfone can be cyclized to the desired 5-ring aza-sulfone (6) upon heating in the basic media.

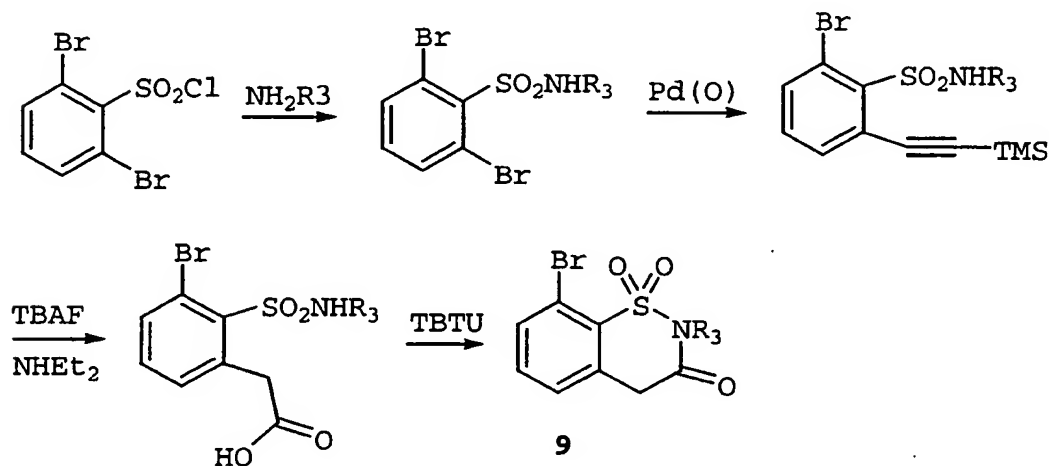
## Scheme 5



In Scheme 5 the sulfinic acid (Scheme 4) is treated  
 5 with formaldehyde and disubstituted hydrazine to afford an  
 intermediate that upon heating in the basic medium can  
 cyclize to the final compound (8).

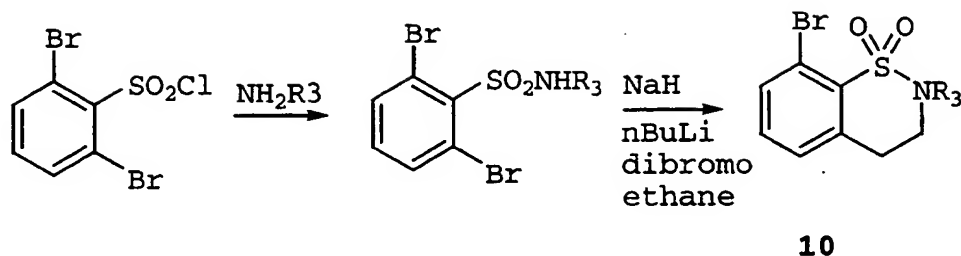
## Scheme 6

10



Scheme 6 describes the synthesis of the desired 6-ring  
 saccharin derivative (9), where the  
 dibromophenylsulfonylamide (Scheme 2) undergoes the  
 15 palladium mediated coupling with TMS acetylene (Singh, J.  
 Org. Chem. 54, 4453, 1989) to provide the intermediate that  
 is converted to the acid upon deprotection and treatment  
 with the base as described by V. Laishev (Zh. Org. Khim.17,  
 2064, 1981). Final amide bond formation could be  
 20 accomplished using the standard conditions known in the art.

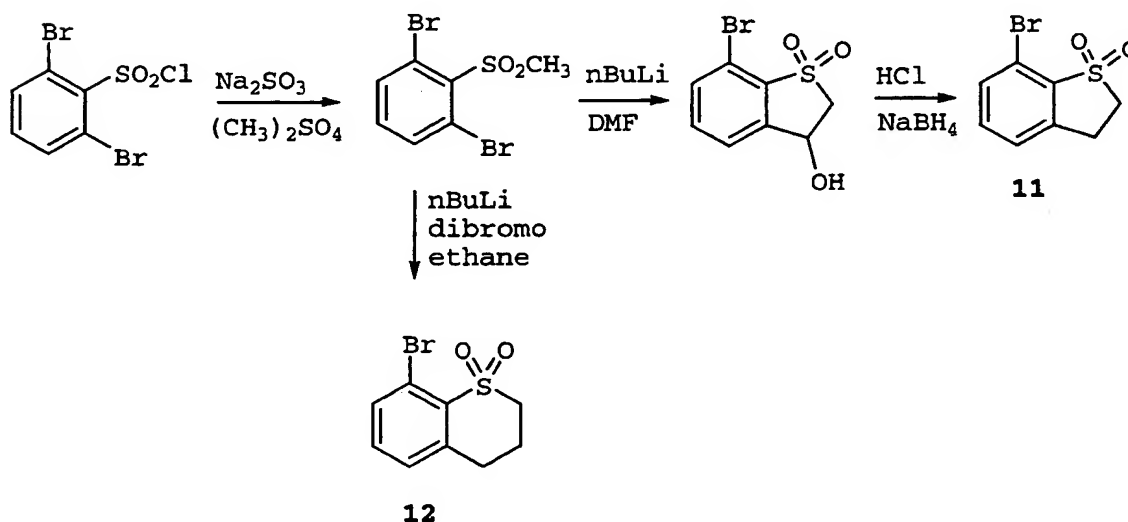
## Scheme 7



In Scheme 7 the treatment of the starting material under halogen-metal exchange conditions described in Scheme 2, followed by the quenching of the reaction medium with dibromoethane can afford the final 6-ring sultam derivative (**10**).

10

## Scheme 8

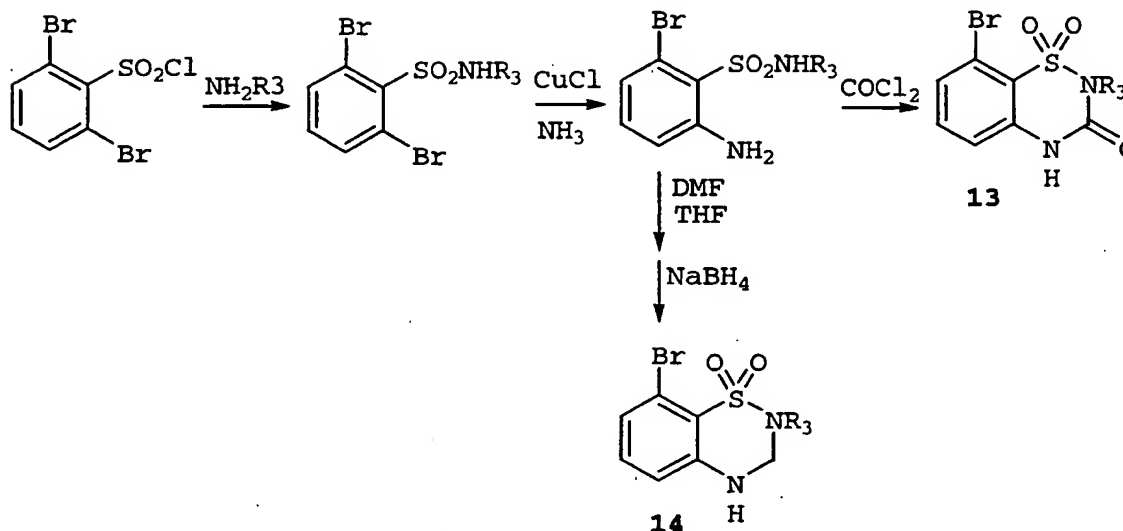


In Scheme 8 the reduction to the dibromophenylmethyl sulfone can be done according to the procedure by L. Field (Organic Synthesis, Coll. Vol. 4, 674). Halogen-metal exchange of this sulfone upon the treatment with n-BuLi according to the modified procedure by A. Cabidu, (Synthesis, 1, 41, 1993) followed by the quench with N,N-dimethyl formamide affords the cyclic 5-ring sulfone (**11**) after  $\beta$ -elimination and reduction of the intermediate imine. The treatment of the phenyl methylsulfone under similar

halogen-metal exchange conditions and quenching with dibromoethane can provide the desired 6-ring cyclic sulfone (12).

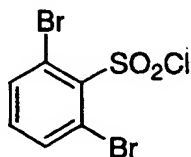
5

Scheme 9

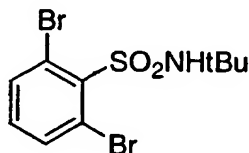


Scheme 9 describes the synthesis of 6-ring heterocyclic sulfone derivatives (13 and 14). Synthesis of the dibromo sulfonamide is described in scheme 2. Amination is accomplished according to the procedure by A. Wisansky (Organic Synthesis, IV, 307, 1955). Treatment with phosgene can lead to the desired sulfonylcyclic urea derivative (13). Additionally, treatment of the intermediate aminobromophenyl sulfonamide with N,N-dimethylformamide in the basic media, followed by the reduction of the imine leads to the 6-ring azasultam (14).

Other features of the invention will become apparent in the course of the following descriptions of exemplary embodiments which are given for illustration of the invention and are not intended to be limiting thereof.

**EXAMPLES****Example 1****Synthesis of 2,6-dibromobenzenesulfonyl chloride**

5 A solution of 2,6-dibromoaniline (10 g, 39.8 mmol) in trifluoroacetic acid (60 mL) and conc. HCl (12 mL) was cooled to 0°C in an ice bath and treated dropwise with a solution of sodium nitrate (3.4g, 39.8 mmol) in water (3 mL)  
10 over a period of 60 min. To the resulting mixture was added a suspension of copper(I) chloride (2.6 g) and copper (II) chloride (2.6 g) in sulfurous acid (70 mL) and acetic acid (70 mL) over a period of 90 min. After the addition was complete the resulting mixture was stirred at ambient  
15 temperature for 45 min. The resulting white precipitate was collected by filtration and dried under the reduced pressure to afford 2,6-dibromobenzenesulfonyl chloride as the white powder (5.2g, 39%). The title compound was used without further purification. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 7.45 (t, 1H), 8.01  
20 (d, 2H).

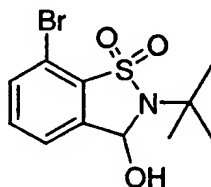
**Example 2****Synthesis of 2,6-dibromo-N-(1,1-dimethylethyl) benzenesulfonamide**

25 A solution of 2,6-dibromobenzenesulfonyl chloride (4.7g, 14.0 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) was treated with potassium carbonate (5.8g, 42 mmol) and t-butyl amine  
30 (1.2 g, 16.8 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at ambient temperature over 18h then poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried

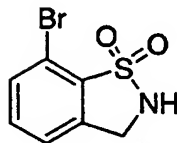
over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo to afford 2,6-dibromo-N-(1,1-dimethylethyl) benzenesulfonamide (4.5g, 87%) as the white solid, which was used without further purification.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ):  $\delta$  1.22 (s, 9H), 7.22 (t, 1H), 7.85 (d, 2H).

### Example 3

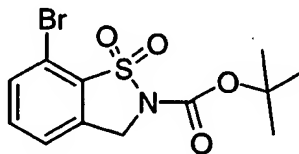
#### Synthesis of 7-bromo-2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2,3-dihydro-1,2-benzisothiazol-3-ol 1,1-dioxide



To sodium hydride (0.52 g, 12.9 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  was added 2,6-dibromo-N-(1,1-dimethylethyl) benzenesulfonamide (4.0 g, 10.8 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 2-3 h, cooled to  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  and treated with n-BuLi (1.6 M in hexanes, 7.4 mL, 11.9 mmol) over a period of 20 min. The reaction was continued to stir for 40 min and treated with N,N-dimethyl formamide (0.9 mL, 11.9 mL). The cooling bath was removed and the mixture continued to stir over a period of 20 min. The work-up consisted of slowly quenching the reaction with 1N NaCl, dilution with water and extraction with ethyl acetate. Drying over sodium sulfate and concentrating under reduced pressure provided the crude product that was purified by the flash chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane, 1: 4) to afford the 7-bromo-2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2,3-dihydro-1,2-benzisothiazol-3-ol 1,1-dioxide (2.1 g, 55 %).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ):  $\delta$  1.61 (s, 9H), 6.02 (s, 1H), 7.61 (m, 2H), 7.77 (m, 1H).

**Example 4****Synthesis of 7-bromo-2,3-dihydro-1,2-benzisothiazole 1,1-dioxide**

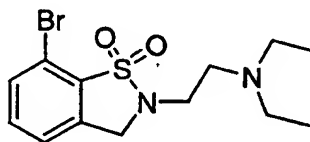
5  
7-bromo-2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2,3-dihydro-1,2-benzisothiazol-3-ol 1,1-dioxide (1.4g, 4.4 mmol) was treated with formic acid (10 mL). The reaction was stirred at ambient temperature over 18h, concentrated *in vacuo* and dissolved in methanol (10 mL). The mixture was cooled to 0°C and treated with sodium borohydride (0.17 g, 4.4 mmol) in small portions over 20min. The cooling bath was removed and the resulting reaction mixture stirred at ambient temperature over 18h. The work-up consisted of slowly quenching the reaction mixture with ice, dilution with water and extraction with ethyl acetate. Drying over sodium sulfate and concentrating under reduced pressure provided the crude product that was purified by a plug of silica gel (ethyl acetate/hexane, 1: 4) to afford the desired 7-bromo-2,3-dihydro-1,2-benzisothiazole 1,1-dioxide (0.6 g, 60% over 2 steps). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 4.40 (s, 2H), 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.70 (m, 1H).

**Example 5****Synthesis of 1,1-dimethylethyl-7-bromo-1,2-benzisothiazole-2(3H)-carboxylate 1,1-dioxide**

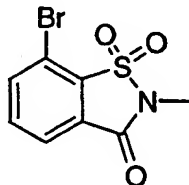
30 A solution of 7-bromo-2,3-dihydro-1,2-benzisothiazole 1,1-dioxide (0.37 g, 1.5 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) was treated with DMAP (0.55 g, 4.5 mmol) and BOC anhydride (0.39 mg, 1.8 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at

ambient temperature over 18h, then poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by a plug of silica gel (ethyl acetate/hexane, 1: 4) to afford 1,1-dimethylethyl-7-bromo-1,2-benzisothiazole-2(3H)-carboxylate 1,1-dioxide (0.5 g, 100%).  
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.61 (s, 9H), 4.78 (s, 2H), 7.40 (d, 1H), 7.54 (t, 1H), 7.70 (d, 1H).

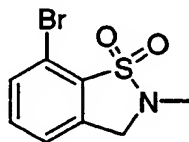
10

**Example 6****Synthesis of 7-bromo-N,N-diethyl-1,2-benzisothiazole-2(3H)-ethanamine 1,1-dioxide**

To sodium hydride (90 mg, 2.3 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) at 0°C was added 1,1-dimethylethyl-7-bromo-1,2-benzisothiazole-2(3H)-carboxylate 1,1-dioxide (0.36 g, 1.5 mmol). The reaction was stirred for 20min and treated with N,N-diethylaminoethyl bromide hydrobromide (0.39 g, 1.5 mmol) and potassium carbonate (0.62 g, 4.5 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at ambient temperature over 18h, poured into ice water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The crude material was purified by a flush chromatography (methanol/methylene chloride, 1: 9) to afford 7-bromo-N,N-diethyl -1,2-benzisothiazole-2(3H)-ethanamine 1,1-dioxide (0.48 g, 93 %). LRMS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 348.0 (M+H)<sup>+</sup>.

**Example 7a****Synthesis of 7-bromo-2-methyl-1,2-benzisothiazol-3-one 1,1-dioxide**

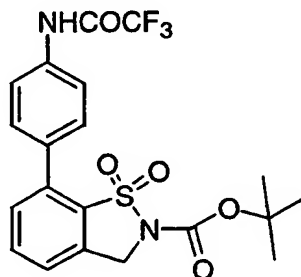
5 To a solution of 7-bromo-2-methyl-2,3-dihydro-1,2-benzisothiazol-3-ol 1,1-dioxide (0.34 g, 1.2 mmol) in methylene chloride (20 mL), prepared according to the method described in Example 3 was added PDC (1.4 g, 3.6 mmol). The  
10 reaction mixture is stirred at ambient temperature over 6h, filtered through a pad of Celite and concentrated under the reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane, 1: 4) to afford the desired product 7-bromo-2-methyl-1,2-benzisothiazol-3-one  
15 1,1-dioxide (0.24 g, 72%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 3.9 (s, 3H), 7.71 (t, 1H), 7.99 (d, 1H), 8.03 (d, 1H).

**Example 7****Synthesis of 7-bromo-2,3-dihydro-2-methyl-1,2-benzisothiazole 1,1-dioxide**

To sodium hydride (40 mg, 1.0 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) at 0°C was added 7-bromo-N,N-diethyl-1,2-  
25 benzisothiazole-2(3H)-ethanamine 1,1-dioxide (0.26 g, 1.0 mmol). The reaction was stirred for 20 min and treated with methyl iodide (0.06 mL, 1.3 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at ambient temperature over 18h, poured into ice water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer  
30 was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The crude material was purified by a flush chromatography

((ethyl acetate/hexane, 1: 4) to afford 7-bromo-2,3-dihydro-2-methyl-1,2-benzisothiazole 1,1-dioxide (0.15 g, 56 %). LRMS (ES-): 262.0 (M-H)<sup>+</sup>.

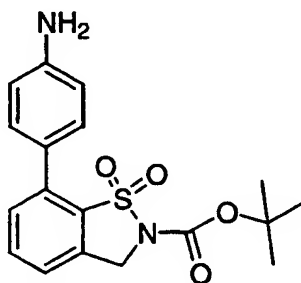
5

**Example 8a****Synthesis of 1,1-dimethylethyl-7-(4-aminotrifluoroacetylphenyl)-1,2-benzisothiazole-2(3H)-carboxylate 1,1-dioxide**

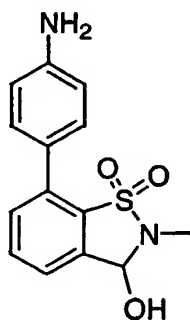
10

A solution of 1,1-dimethylethyl-7-bromo-1,2-benzisothiazole-2(3H)-carboxylate 1,1-dioxide (0.58 g, 1.7 mmol) in dioxane (20 mL) was treated with potassium phosphate (0.71 g, 3.4 mmol) and 4-amino-trifluoroacetyl benzeneboronic acid (0.51 g, 2.2 mmol). The resulting mixture was deoxygenated by a rapid stream of nitrogen applied to the system over a period of 20 min., then treated with Pd(0) at once. The reaction was refluxed over a period of 18 h, cooled down, filtered through Celite and washed with tetrahydrofuran (20 mL). The filtrate evaporated to dryness, taken up in water and extracted with ethyl acetate (3x). Ethyl acetate extracts were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (methanol/methylene chloride, 1: 9) to afford the desired product 1,1-dimethylethyl-7-(4-aminotrifluoroacetylphenyl)-1,2-benzisothiazole-2(3H)-carboxylate 1,1-dioxide (0.68g, 67%). LRMS (ES+): 479.2 (M+Na)<sup>+</sup>.

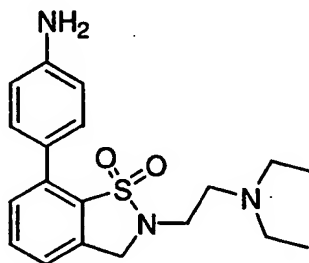
25

**Example 8****Synthesis of 1,1-dimethylethyl-7-(4-aminophenyl)-1,2-benzisothiazole-2(3H)-carboxylate 1,1-dioxide**

5 A solution of 1,1-dimethylethyl-7-(4-aminotrifluoroacetylphenyl)-1,2-benzisothiazole-2(3H)-carboxylate 1,1-dioxide (0.68 g, 1.5 mmol) in methanol (10 mL) at 0°C was treated with sodium borohydride (57 mg, 1.5 mmol). The mixture was stirred over a period of 2 h, poured on ice and extracted with ethyl acetate, dried with sodium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (methanol/methylene chloride, 1: 9) to afford the desired product 1,1-dimethylethyl-7-(4-aminophenyl)-1,2-benzisothiazole-2(3H)-carboxylate 1,1-dioxide (0.22g, 40%). LRMS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 382.9 (M+Na)<sup>+</sup>.

**Example 9****Synthesis of 7-(4-aminobiphenyl)-2,3-dihydro-2-methyl-1,2-benzisothiazol-3-ol 1,1-dioxide**

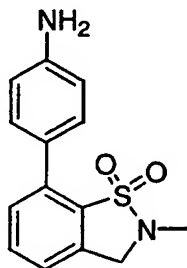
20 This compound was prepared by the method described in Example 8/8a starting with 7-bromo-2-methyl-1,2-benzisothiazol-3-one 1,1-dioxide. LRMS (ES<sup>-</sup>): 289.1 (M-H)<sup>+</sup>.

**Example 10****Synthesis of 7-(4-aminobiphenyl)-*N,N*-diethyl-1,2-benzisothiazole-2(3*H*)-ethanamine 1,1-dioxide**

5

This compound was prepared by the method described in Example 8/8a starting with 7-bromo-*N,N*-diethyl-1,2-benzisothiazole-2(3*H*)-ethanamine 1,1-dioxide. LRMS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 360.0 (M+H)<sup>+</sup>.

10

**Example 11****Synthesis of 7-(4-aminobiphenyl)-2,3-dihydro-2-methyl-1,2-benzisothiazole 1,1-dioxide**

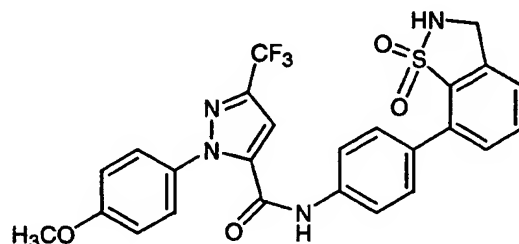
15

This compound was prepared by the method described in Example 8/8a starting with 7-bromo-2,3-dihydro-2-methyl-1,2-benzisothiazole 1,1-dioxide. LRMS (ES<sup>+</sup>) m/z 393.1 (M+Na)<sup>+</sup>.

## Example 12

**Synthesis of *N*-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide**

5

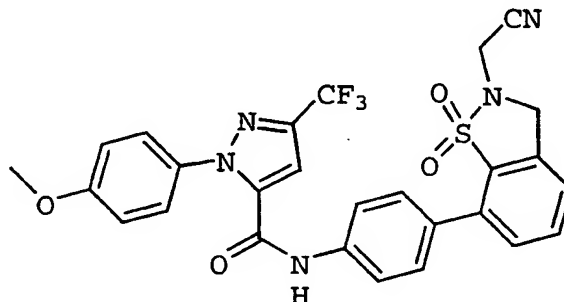


To the solution of 3-(trifluoromethyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1*H*-pyrazolecarboxylic acid (0.1 g, 0.3 mmol) in dry acetonitrile (10 mL) was added thionyl chloride (0.15 mL, 1.8 mmol). The reaction mixture was warmed up at 50 C for 1h. The solvent and excess of thionyl chloride were removed under reduced pressure and dried on a vacuum pump over 18h. To this dried residue was added a mixture of 1,1-dimethylethyl-7-(4-aminophenyl)-1,2-benzisothiazole-2(3*H*)-carboxylate 1,1-dioxide (0.1 g, 0.3 mmol) and DMAP (0.13 g, 1.8 mmol) in dry methylene chloride (10 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at ambient temperature for 18 h, then concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane, 1: 1) to afford the desired product 1,1-dimethylethyl-7-[4-[[[1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-5-yl]carbonyl]amino]phenyl]-1,2-benzisothiazole-2(3*H*-carboxylate) 1,2-dioxide (96 mg, 45%) LRMS (ES-): 627.2 (M-H)<sup>+</sup>.

This product was treated with trifluoroacetic acid at ambient temperature over 2h to give the product that was purified by HPLC utilizing gradient elution with a mixture of water: acetonitrile and 0.05% of trifluoroacetic acid on a reverse phase C18 (60 angstrom) column to give *N*-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 3.81 (s, 3H), 4.41 (s, 2H), 7.02 (d, 2H, 7.29 (s, 1H), 7.43 (m, 4H), 7.67 (m, 5H).

**Example 12a**

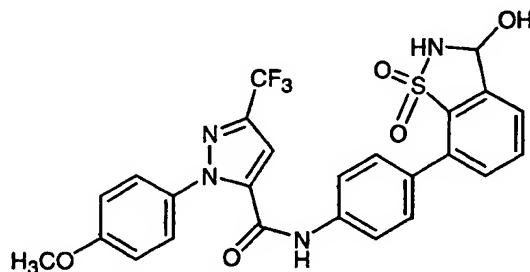
**Synthesis of *N*-[4-(1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-2-cyanomethyl-7-yl)phenyl]-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide**



To the solution of *N*-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide (0.07 g, 0.13 mmol) in dry THF (10 mL) was added sodium hydride (0.011 g, 0.26 mmol) and iodoacetonitrile (0.01 mL, 0.13 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature over 18 hrs, then concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane, 1: 1) to afford the desired product *N*-[4-(1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-2-cyanomethyl-7-yl)phenyl]-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide LRMS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 568.55 (M+H)<sup>+</sup>.

**Example 13**

**Synthesis of *N*-[4-(2,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide**



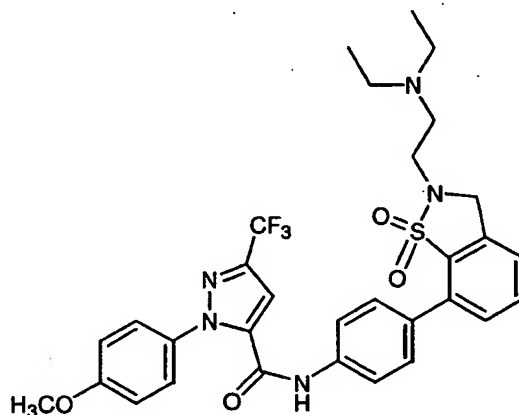
This compound was prepared by the method described in Example 12 starting with 7-(4-aminobiphenyl)-2,3-dihydro-2-methyl-1,2-benzisothiazol-3-ol 1,1-dioxide. LRMS (ES-): 557.1 (M-H)+.

5

#### Example 14

Synthesis of *N*-[4-[2-[2-(diethylamino) ethyl]-2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl]phenyl]-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-5-carboxamide

10



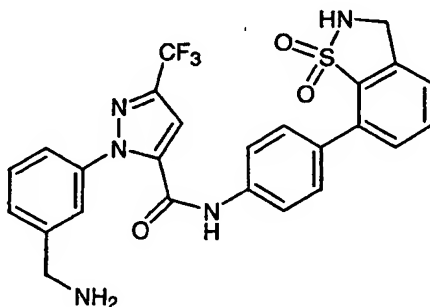
This compound was prepared by the method described in Example 12 starting with 1,1-dimethylethyl-7-(4-aminophenyl)-1,2-benzisothiazole-2(3*H*)-carboxylate 1,1-dioxide. LRMS (ES+): 628.2 (M+H)+.

15

#### Example 15

Synthesis of 1-[3-(aminomethyl)phenyl]-*N*-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

20



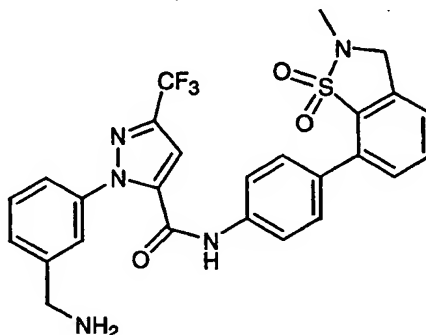
To the solution of 3-(trifluoromethyl)-1-(3-cyanophenyl)-1H-pyrazolecarboxylic acid (0.1 g, 0.3 mmol) in dry acetonitrile (10 mL) was added thionyl chloride (0.15 mL, 1.8 mmol). The reaction mixture was warmed up at 50 C for 1h. The solvent and excess of thionyl chloride were removed under reduced pressure and dried on a vacuum pump over 18h. To this dried residue was added a mixture of 1,1-dimethylethyl-7-(4-aminophenyl)-1,2-benzisothiazole-2(3H)-carboxylate 1,1-dioxide (0.1 g, 0.3 mmol) and DMAP (0.13 g, 1.8 mmol) in dry methylene chloride (10 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at ambient temperature for 18 h, then concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane, 1: 1) to afford the intermediate product. This material was reduced under an atmosphere of hydrogen gas (55 psi) in methanol (5 mL) and trifluoroacetic acid (5 mL) in the presence of 10% palladium on carbon catalyst (15 mg) over a period of 18h at ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was filtered over a pad of Celite and washed with methanol (5 mL x 3). The residue was purified by HPLC utilizing gradient elution with a mixture of water: acetonitrile with 0.05% of trifluoroacetic acid on a reverse phase C18 (60 angstrom) column to give 1,1-dimethylethyl 7-[4-[[[1-[3-(aminomethyl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]carbonyl]amino]phenyl]-1,2-benzisothiazole-2(3H)-carboxylate 1,1-dioxide (32 mg, 15%). LRMS (ES+): 628.3 (M+H)<sup>+</sup>.

This product was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (5 mL) at ambient temperature over 2h to give the title compound. LRMS (ES+): 528.2 (M+H)<sup>+</sup>.

**Example 16**

**Synthesis of 1-[3-(aminomethyl)phenyl]-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-methyl-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide**

5



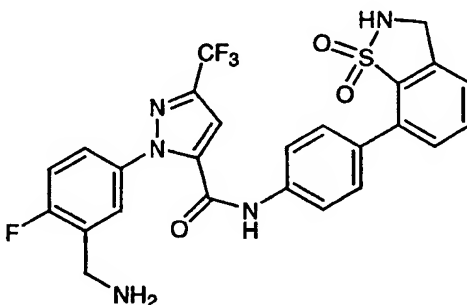
This compound was prepared by the method described in Example 15 starting with 7-(4-aminobiphenyl)-2,3-dihydro-2-methyl-1,2-benzisothiazole 1,1-dioxide. LRMS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 542.3 (M+H)<sup>+</sup>.

10

**Example 17**

**Synthesis of 1-[3-(aminomethyl)-4-fluorophenyl]-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide**

15



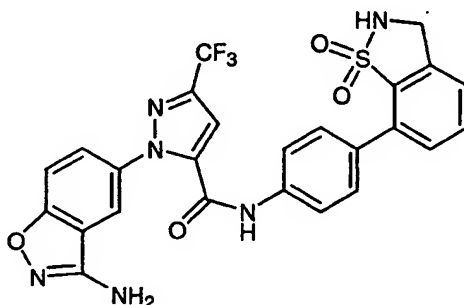
This compound was prepared by the method described in Example 15 starting with 1,1-dimethylethyl-7-(4-aminophenyl)-1,2-benzisothiazole-2(3H)-carboxylate 1,1-dioxide. LRMS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 546.1 (M+Na)<sup>+</sup>.

20

## Example 18

**Synthesis of 1-(3-amino-1,2-benzisoxazol-5-yl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide**

5

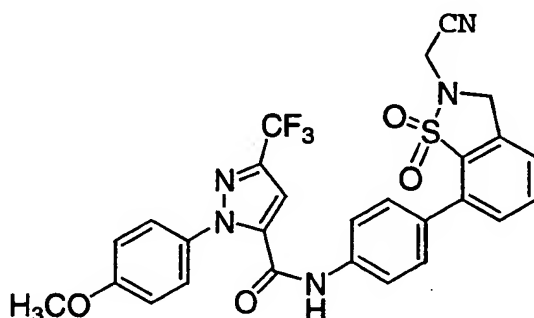


To a solution of acetone oxime (74 mg., 1.0 mmol) in DMF (6 mL) was added sodium *t*-butoxide (1 M in THF, 1.0 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for half hour followed by addition of a solution of 1,1-dimethylethyl 7-[4-[[[1-[4-fluoro-3-cyanophenyl]]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]carbonyl]amino]phenyl]-1,2-benzisothiazole-2(3H)-carboxylate 1,1-dioxide (0.22 g, 0.34 mmol) prepared according to Example 15 in DMF (4 mL). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 5 hours. The reaction mixture was then partitioned between ethyl acetate and HCl(5%), washed with HCl(5%), four times with water, brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. Flash chromatography (30% ethyl acetate/hexane) gave 100 mg of 1,1-dimethylethyl 7-[4-[[[1-[4-isopropylideneaminoxy-3-cyanophenyl]]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]carbonyl]amino]phenyl]-1,2-benzisothiazole-2(3H)-carboxylate 1,1-dioxide. The intermediate (100 mg, 0.14 mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (4 mL) and to the solution was added HCl (20%, 4 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 80°C for three hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature. The white precipitate was filtered to give the product that was purified by HPLC utilizing gradient elution with a mixture of water: acetonitrile with 0.05% of trifluoroacetic acid on a reverse phase C18 (60

angstrom) column to give the title compound (37 mg, 19%).  
LRMS (ES+) 577.1 (M+Na)<sup>+</sup>.

### Example 18

5      **Synthesis of N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-cyanomethyl-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide**



10      To the solution of 1,1-dimethylethyl 7-[4-[[[1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]carbonyl]amino] phenyl]-1,2-benzisothiazole-2(3H-carboxylate) 1,2-dioxide (0.07 g, 0.13 mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) was added sodium hydride (60% in  
15      oil, 11 mg, 0.26 mmol) and iodoacetonitrile (0.001 mL, 0.13 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 18 h., poured into ice water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. This product was  
20      purified by HPLC utilizing gradient elution with a mixture of water: acetonitrile and 0.05% of trifluoroacetic acid on a reverse phase C18 (60 angstrom) column to give N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-cyanomethyl-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-  
25      pyrazole-5-carboxamide. LRMS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 590.2 (M+Na)<sup>+</sup>.

The following tables contain representative examples of the present invention. Each entry in each table is intended to be paired with each formulae at the start of the table. For example, in Table 1, example 1 is intended to be paired with each of formulae a-bbbb and in Table 3, example 1 is intended to be paired with each of formulae a-bbbb.

The following groups are intended for group A in the following tables.

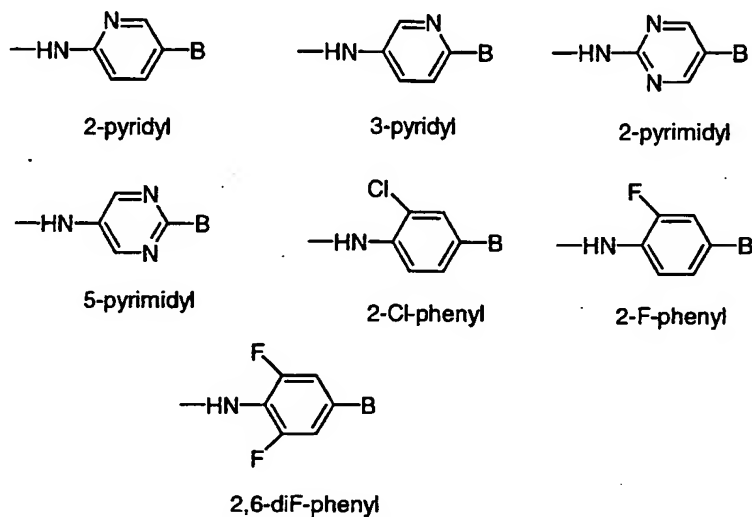
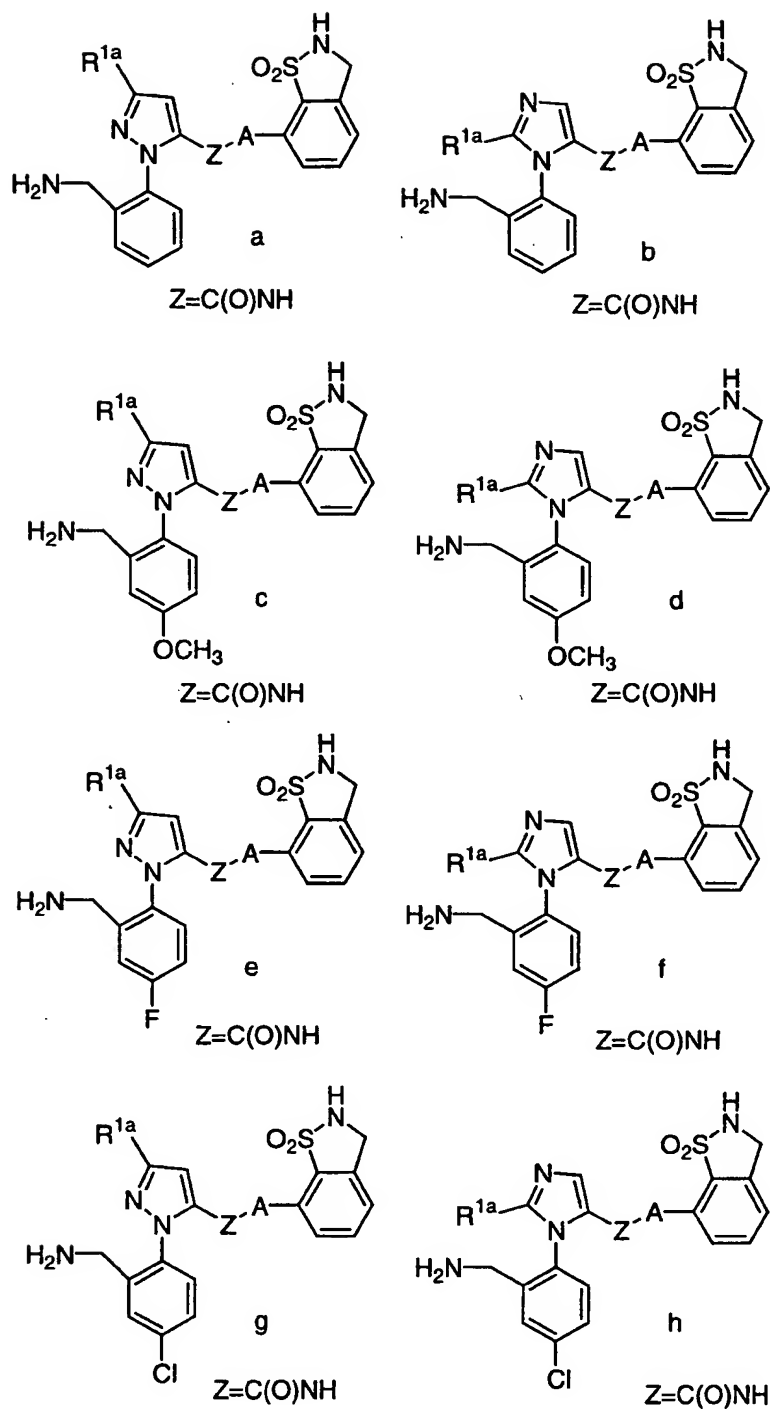
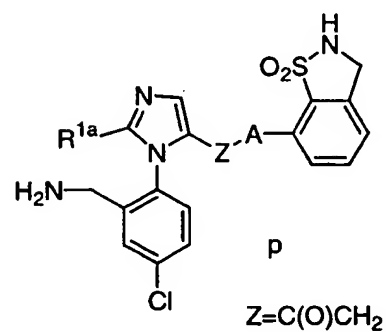
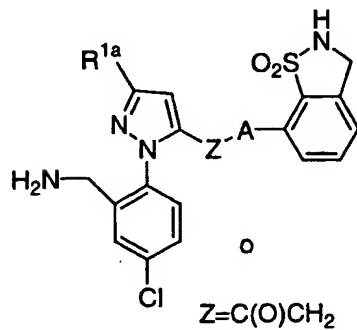
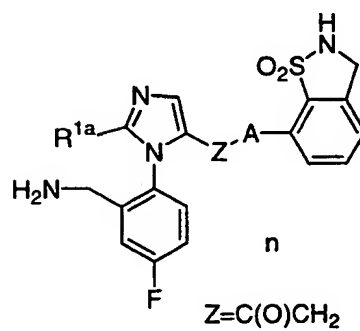
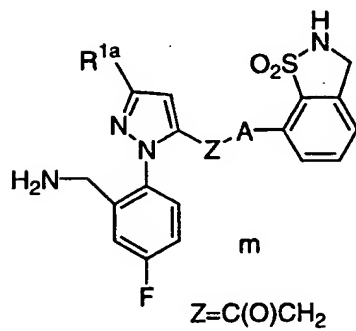
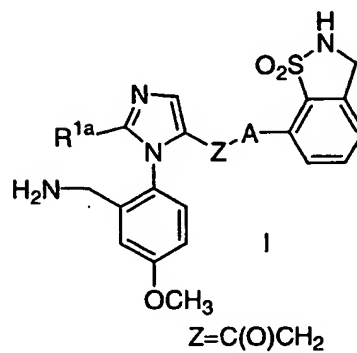
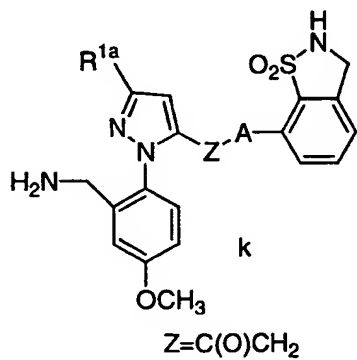
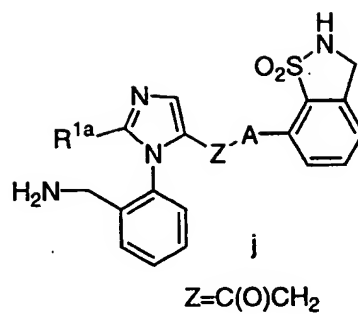
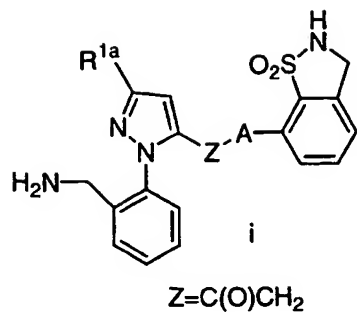
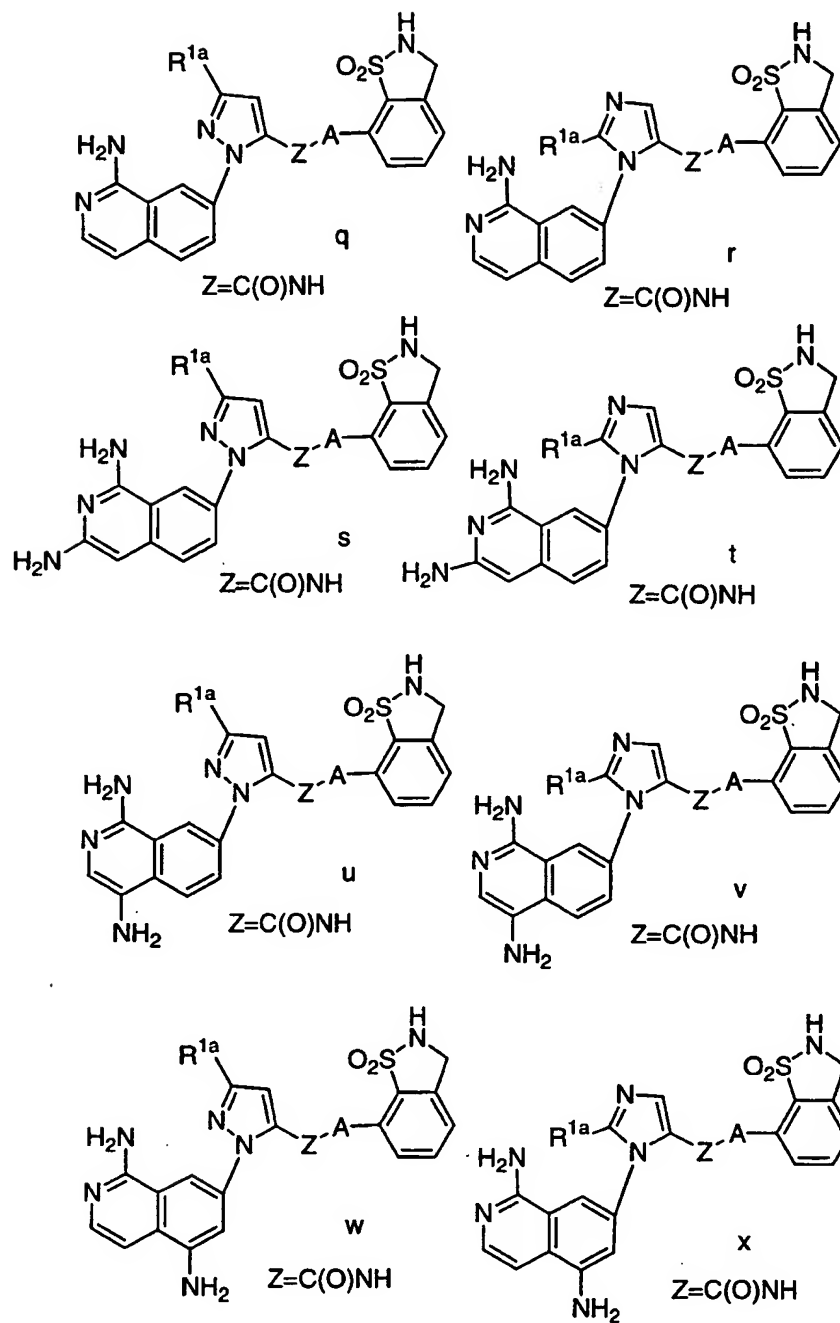
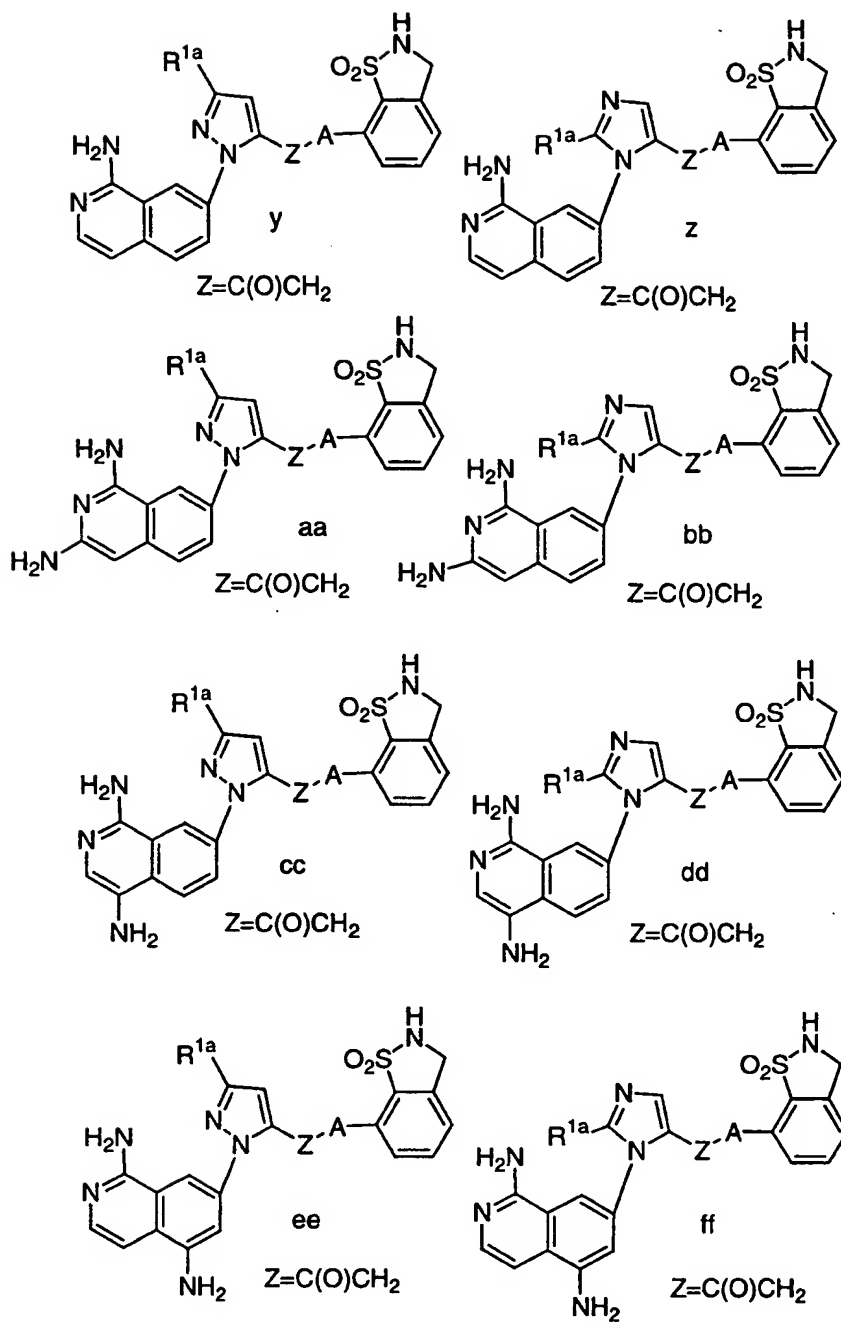


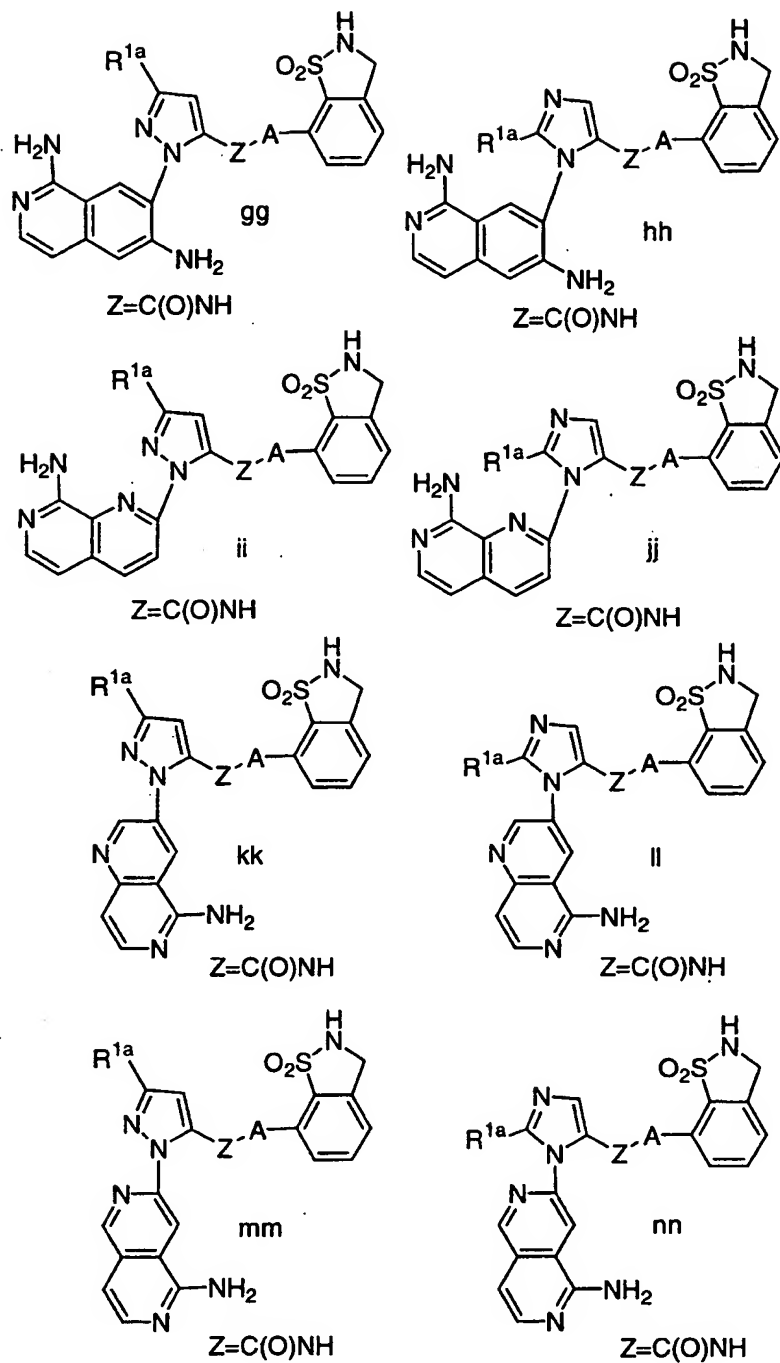
Table 1

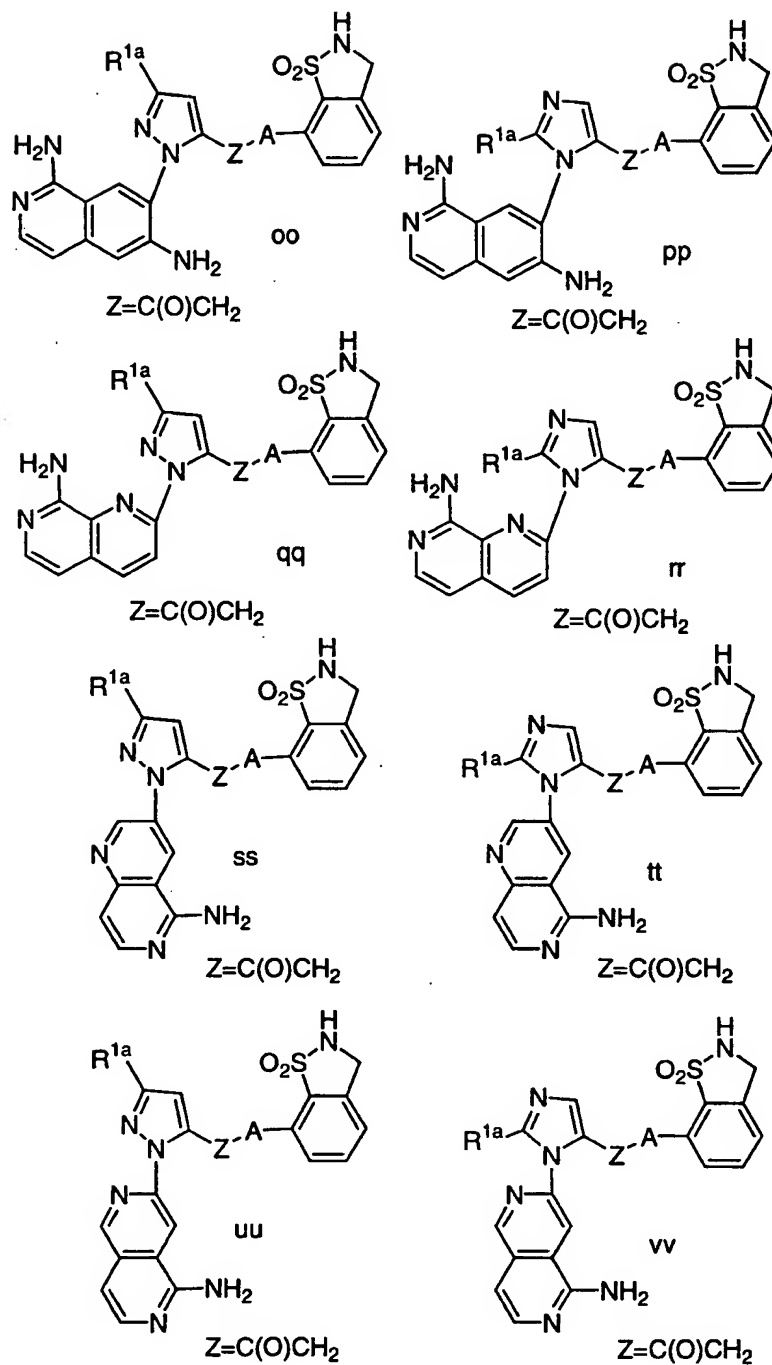


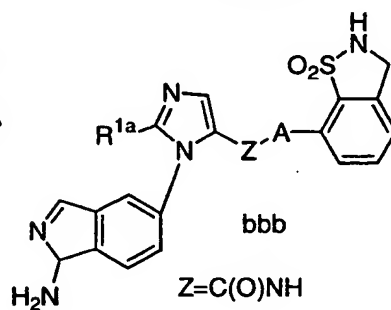
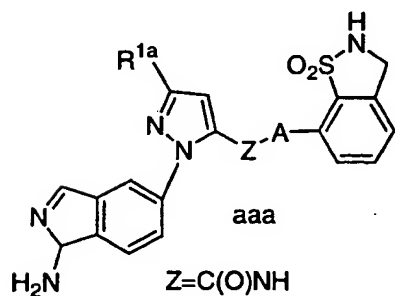
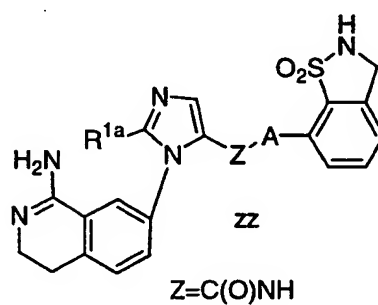
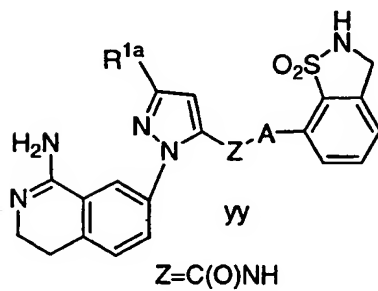
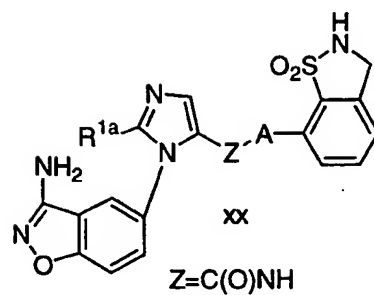
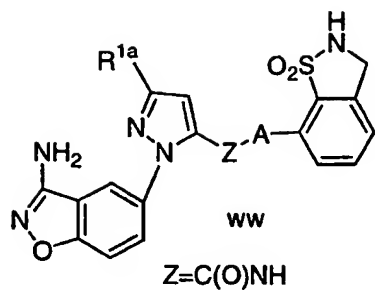


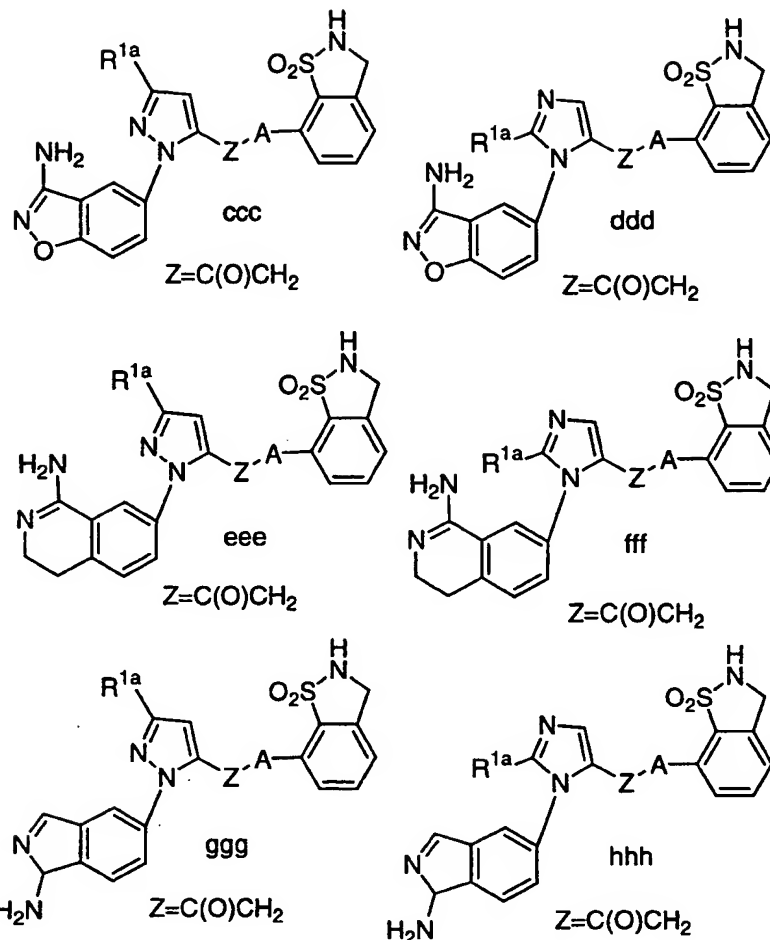










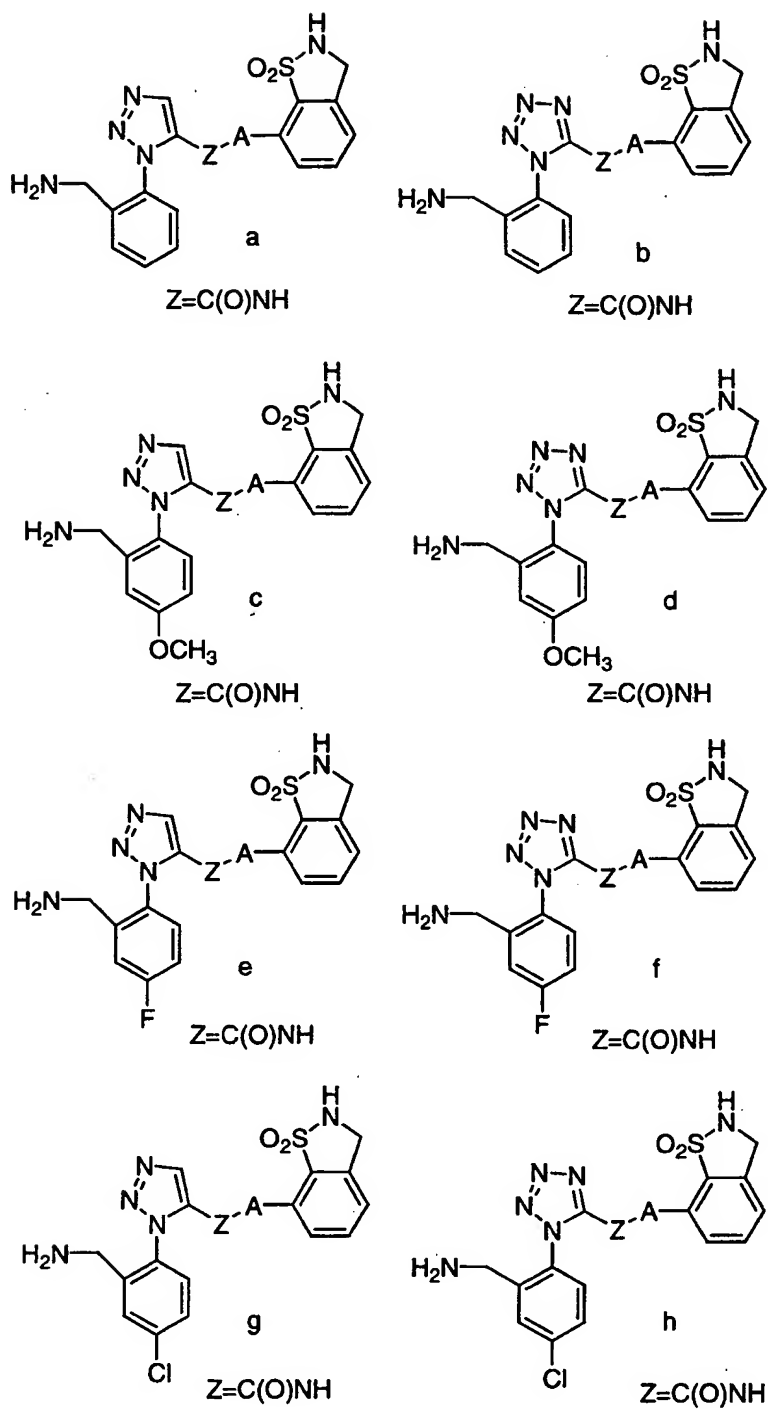


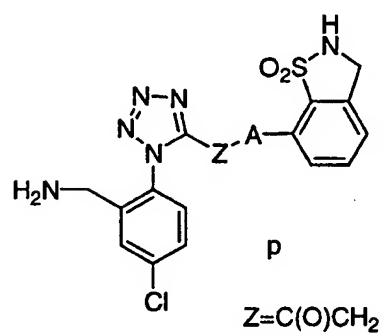
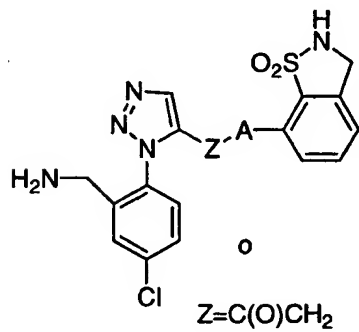
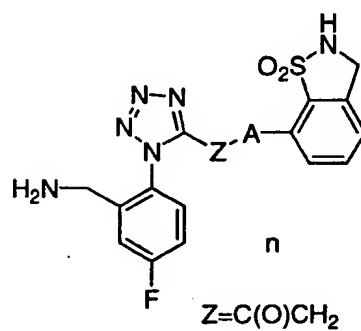
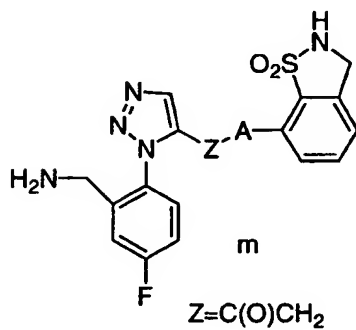
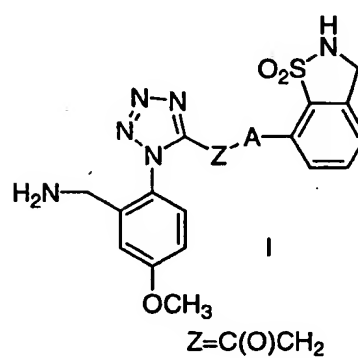
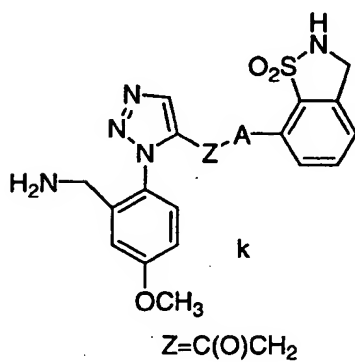
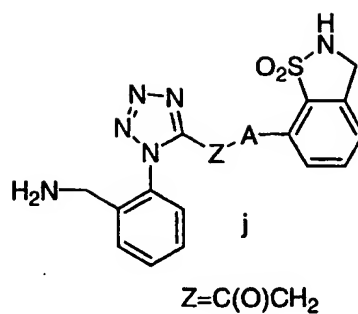
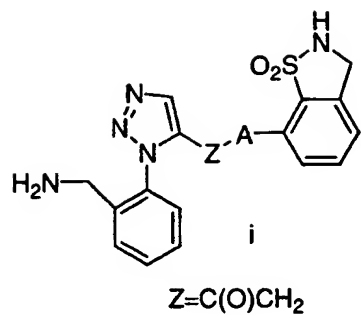
Ex #	A	R <sup>1a</sup>
5	1 phenyl	CH <sub>3</sub>
	2 phenyl	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	3 phenyl	CF <sub>3</sub>
	4 phenyl	SCH <sub>3</sub>
	5 phenyl	SOCH <sub>3</sub>
	6 phenyl	SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
10	7 phenyl	CH <sub>2</sub> NHSO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	8 phenyl	Cl
	9 phenyl	F
	10 phenyl	CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
15	11 phenyl	CH <sub>2</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub>
	12 phenyl	CO <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>
	13 2-pyridyl	CH <sub>3</sub>
	14 2-pyridyl	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
20	15 2-pyridyl	CF <sub>3</sub>
	16 2-pyridyl	SCH <sub>3</sub>
	17 2-pyridyl	SOCH <sub>3</sub>
	18 2-pyridyl	SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	19 2-pyridyl	CH <sub>2</sub> NHSO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	20 2-pyridyl	Cl

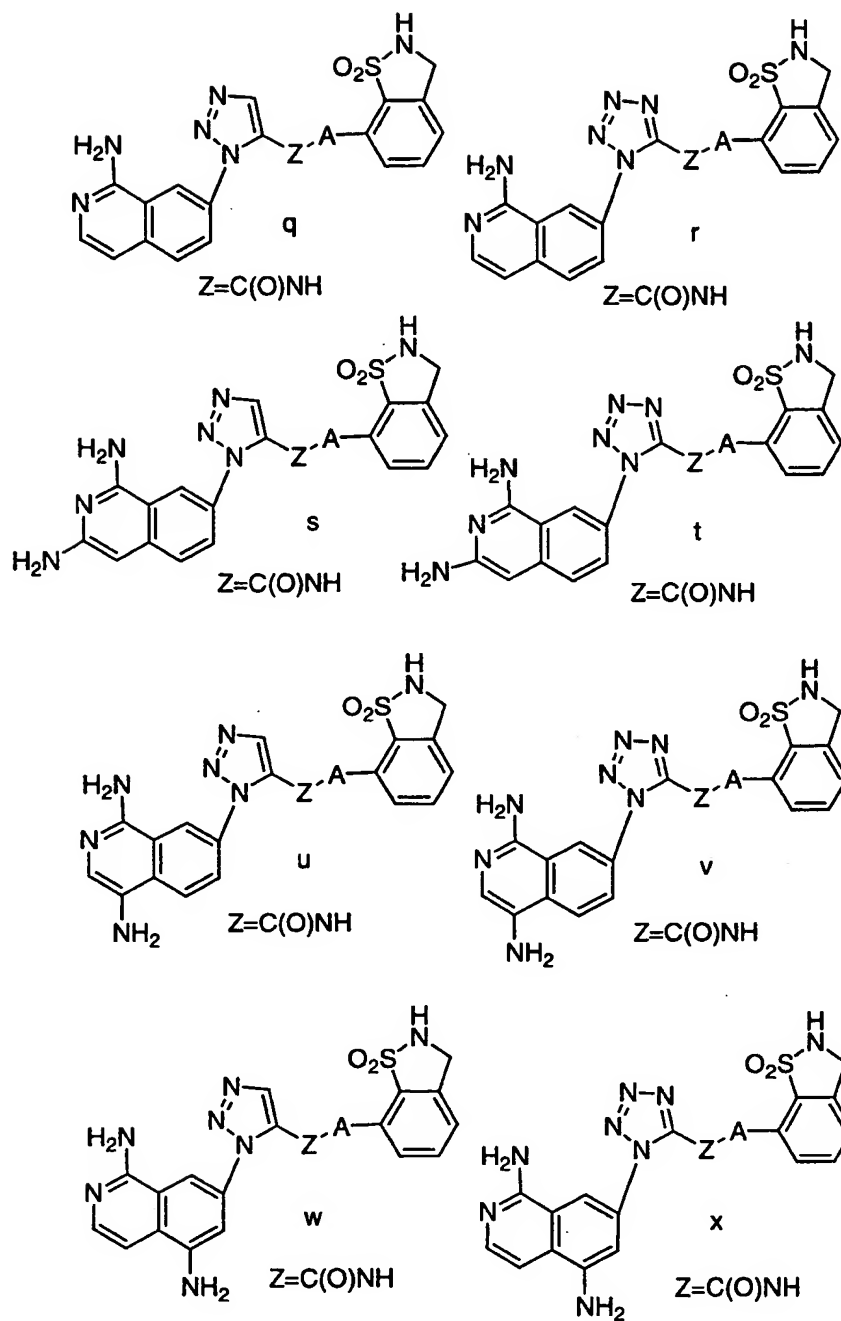
	21	2-pyridyl	F
	22	2-pyridyl	CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	23	2-pyridyl	CH <sub>2</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub>
	24	2-pyridyl	CO <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>
5	25	3-pyridyl	CH <sub>3</sub>
	26	3-pyridyl	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	27	3-pyridyl	CF <sub>3</sub>
	28	3-pyridyl	SCH <sub>3</sub>
	29	3-pyridyl	SOCH <sub>3</sub>
10	30	3-pyridyl	SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	31	3-pyridyl	CH <sub>2</sub> NHSO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	32	3-pyridyl	Cl
	33	3-pyridyl	F
	34	3-pyridyl	CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
15	35	3-pyridyl	CH <sub>2</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub>
	36	3-pyridyl	CO <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>
	37	2-pyrimidyl	CH <sub>3</sub>
	38	2-pyrimidyl	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	39	2-pyrimidyl	CF <sub>3</sub>
20	40	2-pyrimidyl	SCH <sub>3</sub>
	41	2-pyrimidyl	SOCH <sub>3</sub>
	42	2-pyrimidyl	SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	43	2-pyrimidyl	CH <sub>2</sub> NHSO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	44	2-pyrimidyl	Cl
25	45	2-pyrimidyl	F
	46	2-pyrimidyl	CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	47	2-pyrimidyl	CH <sub>2</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub>
	48	2-pyrimidyl	CO <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>
	49	5-pyrimidyl	CH <sub>3</sub>
30	50	5-pyrimidyl	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	51	5-pyrimidyl	CF <sub>3</sub>
	52	5-pyrimidyl	SCH <sub>3</sub>
	53	5-pyrimidyl	SOCH <sub>3</sub>
	54	5-pyrimidyl	SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
35	55	5-pyrimidyl	CH <sub>2</sub> NHSO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	56	5-pyrimidyl	Cl
	57	5-pyrimidyl	F
	58	5-pyrimidyl	CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	59	5-pyrimidyl	CH <sub>2</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub>
40	60	5-pyrimidyl	CO <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>
	61	2-Cl-phenyl	CH <sub>3</sub>
	62	2-Cl-phenyl	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	63	2-Cl-phenyl	CF <sub>3</sub>
	64	2-Cl-phenyl	SCH <sub>3</sub>
45	65	2-Cl-phenyl	SOCH <sub>3</sub>
	66	2-Cl-phenyl	SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	67	2-Cl-phenyl	CH <sub>2</sub> NHSO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	68	2-Cl-phenyl	Cl
	69	2-Cl-phenyl	F
50	70	2-Cl-phenyl	CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	71	2-Cl-phenyl	CH <sub>2</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub>

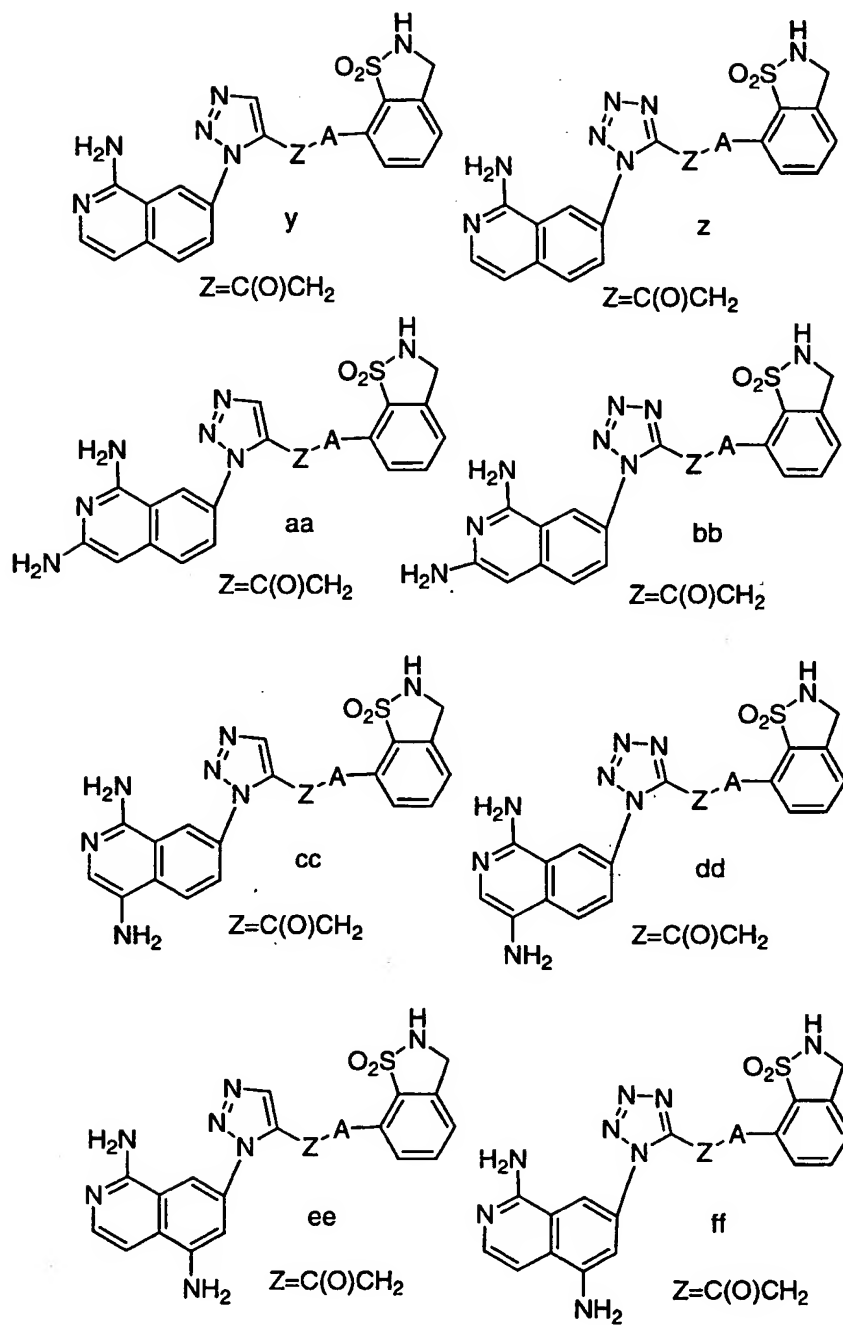
	72	2-Cl-phenyl	CO <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>
	73	2-F-phenyl	CH <sub>3</sub>
	74	2-F-phenyl	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	75	2-F-phenyl	CF <sub>3</sub>
5	76	2-F-phenyl	SCH <sub>3</sub>
	77	2-F-phenyl	SOCH <sub>3</sub>
	78	2-F-phenyl	SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	79	2-F-phenyl	CH <sub>2</sub> NHSO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	80	2-F-phenyl	Cl
10	81	2-F-phenyl	F
	82	2-F-phenyl	CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	83	2-F-phenyl	CH <sub>2</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub>
	84	2-F-phenyl	CO <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>
	85	2,6-diF-phenyl	CH <sub>3</sub>
15	86	2,6-diF-phenyl	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	87	2,6-diF-phenyl	CF <sub>3</sub>
	88	2,6-diF-phenyl	SCH <sub>3</sub>
	89	2,6-diF-phenyl	SOCH <sub>3</sub>
	90	2,6-diF-phenyl	SO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
20	91	2,6-diF-phenyl	CH <sub>2</sub> NHSO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	92	2,6-diF-phenyl	Cl
	93	2,6-diF-phenyl	F
	94	2,6-diF-phenyl	CO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	95	2,6-diF-phenyl	CH <sub>2</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub>
25	96	2,6-diF-phenyl	CO <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>

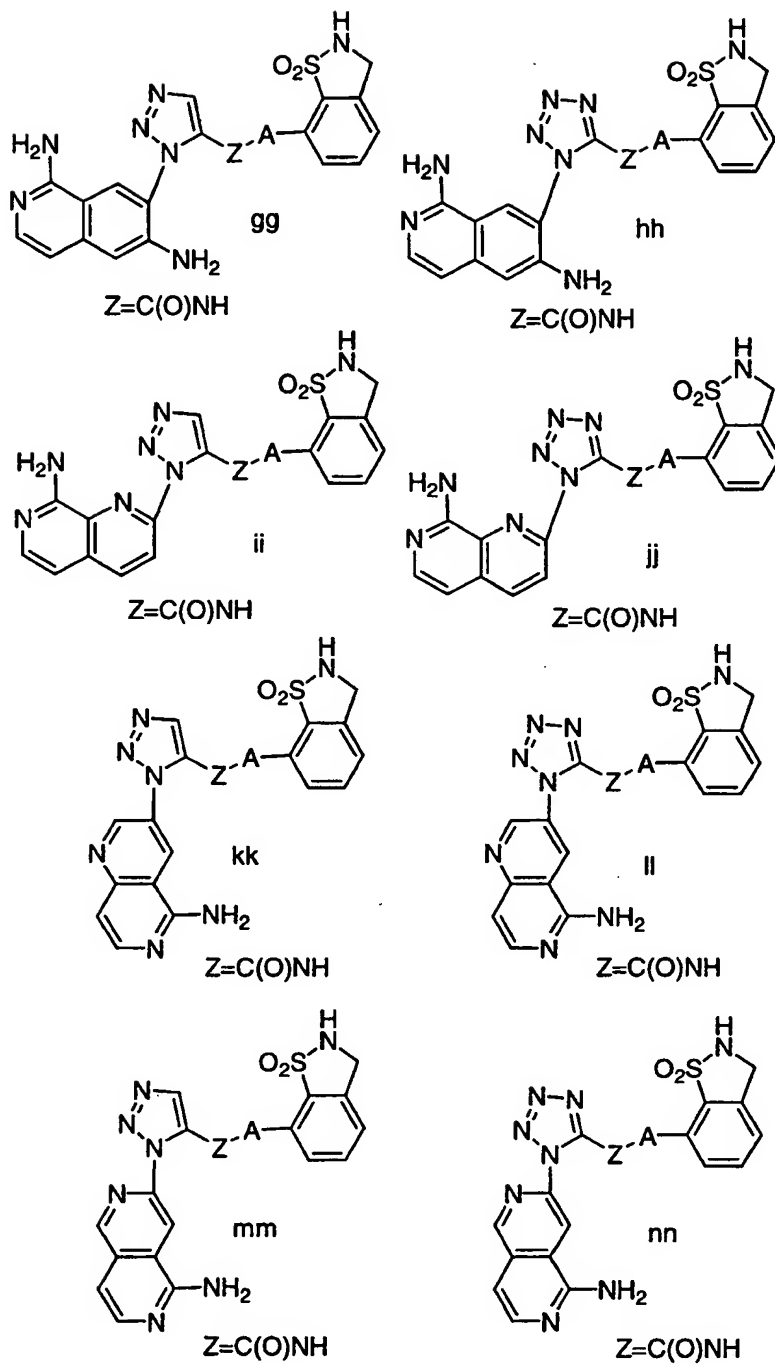
Table 2

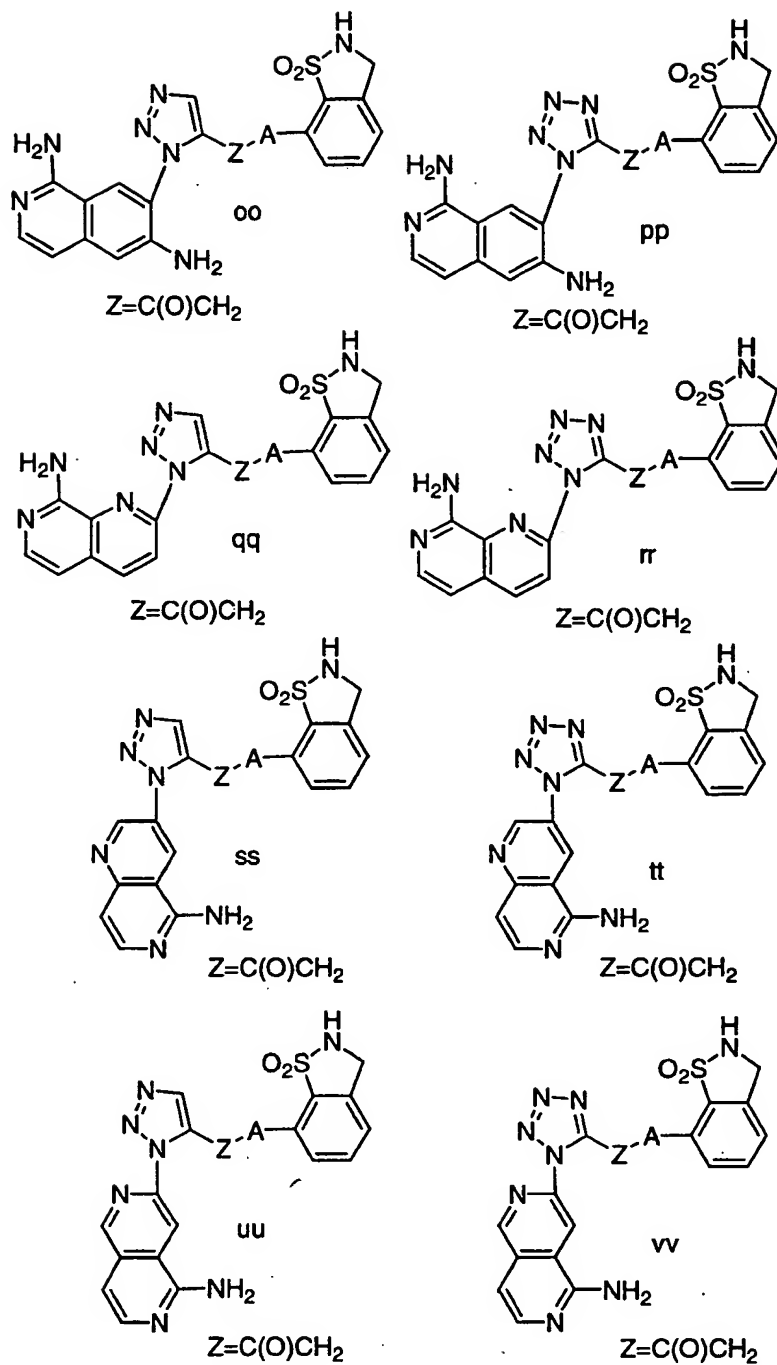


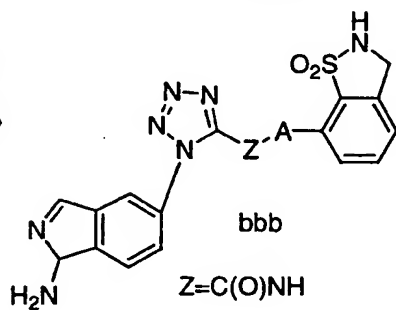
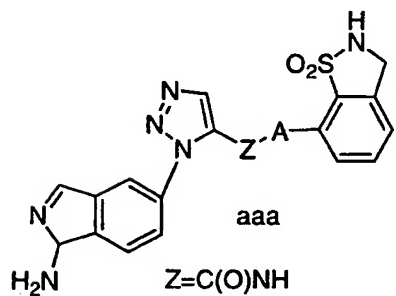
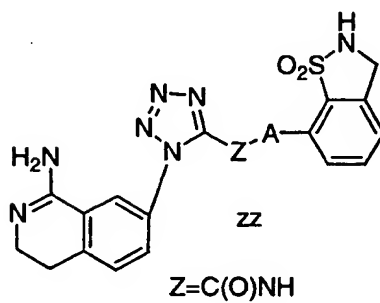
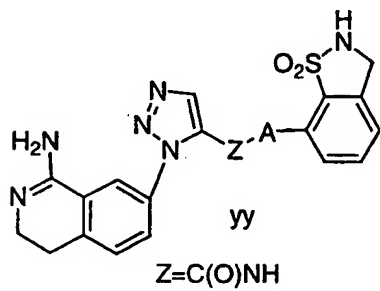
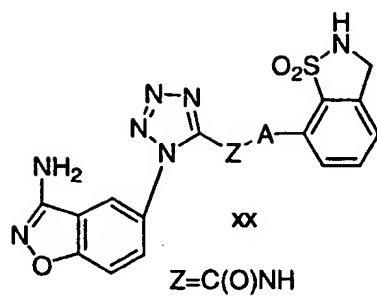
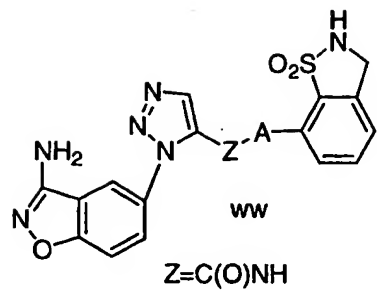


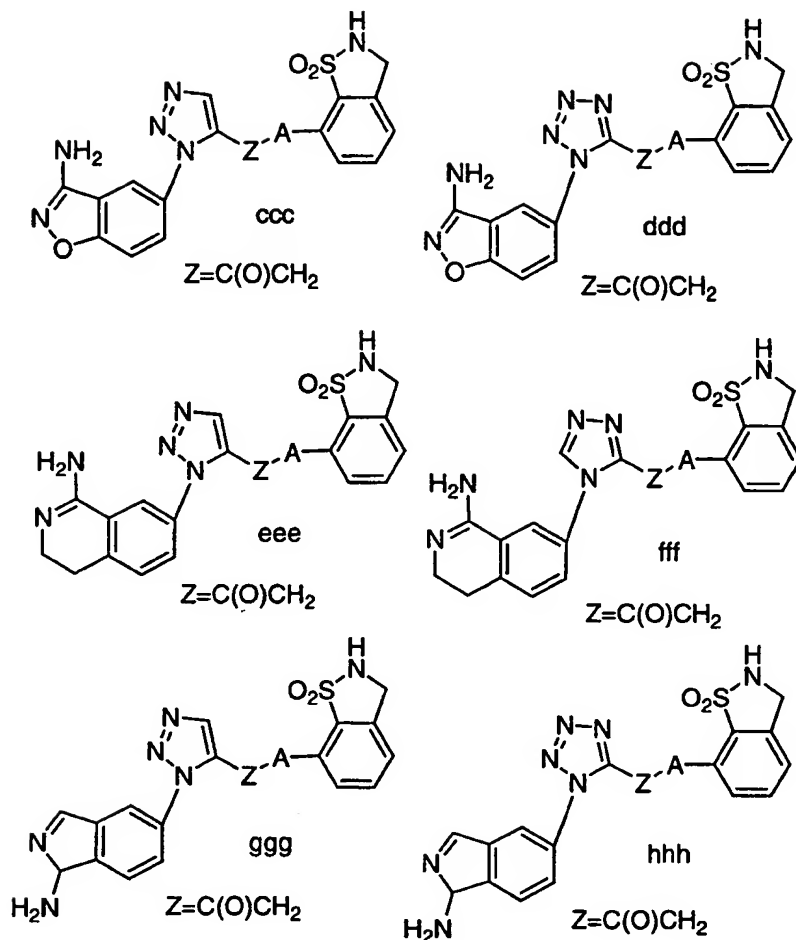












	Ex #	A
5	1	phenyl
	2	2-pyridyl
	3	2-pyrimidyl
	4	5-pyrimidyl
	5	2-Cl-phenyl
	6	2-F-phenyl
10	7	2,6-diF-phenyl

### Utility

The compounds of this invention are useful as anticoagulants for the treatment or prevention of thromboembolic disorders in mammals. The term

5 "thromboembolic disorders" as used herein includes arterial or venous cardiovascular or cerebrovascular thromboembolic disorders, including, for example, unstable angina, first or recurrent myocardial infarction, ischemic sudden death, transient ischemic attack, stroke, atherosclerosis, venous

10 thrombosis, deep vein thrombosis, thrombophlebitis, arterial embolism, coronary and cerebral arterial thrombosis, cerebral embolism, kidney embolisms, and pulmonary embolisms. The anticoagulant effect of compounds of the present invention is believed to be due to inhibition of

15 factor Xa or thrombin.

The effectiveness of compounds of the present invention as inhibitors of factor Xa was determined using purified human factor Xa and synthetic substrate. The rate of factor Xa hydrolysis of chromogenic substrate S2222 (Kabi

20 Pharmacia, Franklin, OH) was measured both in the absence and presence of compounds of the present invention. Hydrolysis of the substrate resulted in the release of pNA, which was monitored spectrophotometrically by measuring the increase in absorbance at 405 nm. A decrease in the rate of

25 absorbance change at 405 nm in the presence of inhibitor is indicative of enzyme inhibition. The results of this assay are expressed as inhibitory constant,  $K_i$ .

Factor Xa determinations were made in 0.10 M sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.5, containing 0.20 M NaCl, and 0.5 %

30 PEG 8000. The Michaelis constant,  $K_m$ , for substrate hydrolysis was determined at 25°C using the method of Lineweaver and Burk. Values of  $K_i$  were determined by allowing 0.2-0.5 nM human factor Xa (Enzyme Research Laboratories, South Bend, IN) to react with the substrate

35 (0.20 mM-1 mM) in the presence of inhibitor. Reactions were allowed to go for 30 minutes and the velocities (rate of absorbance change vs time) were measured in the time frame

of 25-30 minutes. The following relationship was used to calculate  $K_i$  values:

$$(v_o - v_s) / v_s = I / (K_i (1 + S / K_m))$$

where:

5  $v_o$  is the velocity of the control in the absence of inhibitor;

$v_s$  is the velocity in the presence of inhibitor;

$I$  is the concentration of inhibitor;

$K_i$  is the dissociation constant of the enzyme:

10 inhibitor complex;

$S$  is the concentration of substrate;

$K_m$  is the Michaelis constant.

Using the methodology described above, a number of compounds of the present invention were found to exhibit a  $K_i$  of  $\leq 10$   $\mu M$ , thereby confirming the utility of the compounds of the present invention as effective Xa inhibitors.

The antithrombotic effect of compounds of the present invention can be demonstrated in a rabbit arterio-venous (AV) shunt thrombosis model. In this model, rabbits weighing 2-3 kg anesthetized with a mixture of xylazine (10 mg/kg i.m.) and ketamine (50 mg/kg i.m.) are used. A saline-filled AV shunt device is connected between the femoral arterial and the femoral venous cannulae. The AV shunt device consists of a piece of 6-cm tygon tubing which contains a piece of silk thread. Blood will flow from the femoral artery via the AV-shunt into the femoral vein. The exposure of flowing blood to a silk thread will induce the formation of a significant thrombus. After forty minutes, the shunt is disconnected and the silk thread covered with thrombus is weighed. Test agents or vehicle will be given (i.v., i.p., s.c., or orally) prior to the opening of the AV shunt. The percentage inhibition of thrombus formation is determined for each treatment group. The ID50 values (dose which produces 50% inhibition of thrombus formation) are estimated by linear regression.

The compounds of formula (I) may also be useful as inhibitors of serine proteases, notably human thrombin,

plasma kallikrein and plasmin. Because of their inhibitory action, these compounds are indicated for use in the prevention or treatment of physiological reactions, blood coagulation and inflammation, catalyzed by the aforesaid class of enzymes. Specifically, the compounds have utility as drugs for the treatment of diseases arising from elevated thrombin activity such as myocardial infarction, and as reagents used as anticoagulants in the processing of blood to plasma for diagnostic and other commercial purposes.

Some compounds of the present invention were shown to be direct acting inhibitors of the serine protease thrombin by their ability to inhibit the cleavage of small molecule substrates by thrombin in a purified system. *In vitro* inhibition constants were determined by the method described by Kettner et al. in *J. Biol. Chem.* **265**, 18289-18297 (1990), herein incorporated by reference. In these assays, thrombin-mediated hydrolysis of the chromogenic substrate S2238 (Helena Laboratories, Beaumont, TX) was monitored spectrophotometrically. Addition of an inhibitor to the assay mixture results in decreased absorbance and is indicative of thrombin inhibition. Human thrombin (Enzyme Research Laboratories, Inc., South Bend, IN) at a concentration of 0.2 nM in 0.10 M sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.5, 0.20 M NaCl, and 0.5% PEG 6000, was incubated with various substrate concentrations ranging from 0.20 to 0.02 mM. After 25 to 30 minutes of incubation, thrombin activity was assayed by monitoring the rate of increase in absorbance at 405 nm which arises owing to substrate hydrolysis. Inhibition constants were derived from reciprocal plots of the reaction velocity as a function of substrate concentration using the standard method of Lineweaver and Burk. Using the methodology described above, some compounds of this invention were evaluated and found to exhibit a  $K_i$  of less than 10  $\mu$ M, thereby confirming the utility of the compounds of the present invention as effective thrombin inhibitors.

Compounds tested in the above assay are considered to be active if they exhibit a  $K_i$  of  $\leq 10$   $\mu\text{M}$ . Preferred compounds of the present invention have  $K_i$ 's of  $\leq 1$   $\mu\text{M}$ . More preferred compounds of the present invention have  $K_i$ 's of  $\leq 0.1$   $\mu\text{M}$ . Even more preferred compounds of the present invention have  $K_i$ 's of  $\leq 0.01$   $\mu\text{M}$ . Still more preferred compounds of the present invention have  $K_i$ 's of  $\leq 0.001$   $\mu\text{M}$ .

The compounds of the present invention can be administered alone or in combination with one or more additional therapeutic agents. These include other anti-coagulant or coagulation inhibitory agents, anti-platelet or platelet inhibitory agents, thrombin inhibitors, or thrombolytic or fibrinolytic agents.

The compounds are administered to a mammal in a therapeutically effective amount. By "therapeutically effective amount" it is meant an amount of a compound of Formula I that, when administered alone or in combination with an additional therapeutic agent to a mammal, is effective to prevent or ameliorate the thromboembolic disease condition or the progression of the disease.

By "administered in combination" or "combination therapy" it is meant that the compound of Formula I and one or more additional therapeutic agents are administered concurrently to the mammal being treated. When administered in combination each component may be administered at the same time or sequentially in any order at different points in time. Thus, each component may be administered separately but sufficiently closely in time so as to provide the desired therapeutic effect. Other anticoagulant agents (or coagulation inhibitory agents) that may be used in combination with the compounds of this invention include warfarin and heparin, as well as other factor Xa inhibitors such as those described in the publications identified above under Background of the Invention.

The term anti-platelet agents (or platelet inhibitory agents), as used herein, denotes agents that inhibit platelet function such as by inhibiting the aggregation,

adhesion or granular secretion of platelets. Such agents include, but are not limited to, the various known non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS) such as aspirin, ibuprofen, naproxen, sulindac, indomethacin, mefenamate, droxicam, diclofenac, sulfinpyrazone, and piroxicam, including pharmaceutically acceptable salts or prodrugs thereof. Of the NSAIDS, aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid or ASA), and piroxicam are preferred. Other suitable anti-platelet agents include ticlopidine, including pharmaceutically acceptable salts or prodrugs thereof. Ticlopidine is also a preferred compound since it is known to be gentle on the gastro-intestinal tract in use. Still other suitable platelet inhibitory agents include IIb/IIIa antagonists, thromboxane-A<sub>2</sub>-receptor antagonists and thromboxane-A<sub>2</sub>-synthetase inhibitors, as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts or prodrugs thereof.

The term thrombin inhibitors (or anti-thrombin agents), as used herein, denotes inhibitors of the serine protease thrombin. By inhibiting thrombin, various thrombin-mediated processes, such as thrombin-mediated platelet activation (that is, for example, the aggregation of platelets, and/or the granular secretion of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 and/or serotonin) and/or fibrin formation are disrupted. A number of thrombin inhibitors are known to one of skill in the art and these inhibitors are contemplated to be used in combination with the present compounds. Such inhibitors include, but are not limited to, boroarginine derivatives, boro-peptides, heparins, hirudin and argatroban, including pharmaceutically acceptable salts and prodrugs thereof. Boroarginine derivatives and boro-peptides include N-acetyl and peptide derivatives of boronic acid, such as C-terminal  $\alpha$ -aminoboronic acid derivatives of lysine, ornithine, arginine, homoarginine and corresponding isothiuronium analogs thereof. The term hirudin, as used herein, includes suitable derivatives or analogs of hirudin, referred to herein as hirulogs, such as disulfatohirudin. Boro-peptide thrombin inhibitors include compounds described in Kettner

et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,187,157 and European Patent Application Publication Number 293 881 A2, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference. Other suitable boroarginine derivatives and boro peptide thrombin  
5 inhibitors include those disclosed in PCT Application Publication Number 92/07869 and European Patent Application Publication Number 471,651 A2, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

The term thrombolytics (or fibrinolytic) agents (or  
10 thrombolytics or fibrinolytics), as used herein, denotes agents that lyse blood clots (thrombi). Such agents include tissue plasminogen activator, anistreplase, urokinase or streptokinase, including pharmaceutically acceptable salts or prodrugs thereof. The term anistreplase, as used herein,  
15 refers to anisoylated plasminogen streptokinase activator complex, as described, for example, in European Patent Application No. 028,489, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference herein. The term urokinase, as used herein, is intended to denote both dual  
20 and single chain urokinase, the latter also being referred to herein as prourokinase.

Administration of the compounds of Formula I of the invention in combination with such additional therapeutic agent, may afford an efficacy advantage over the compounds  
25 and agents alone, and may do so while permitting the use of lower doses of each. A lower dosage minimizes the potential of side effects, thereby providing an increased margin of safety.

The compounds of the present invention are also useful  
30 as standard or reference compounds, for example as a quality standard or control, in tests or assays involving the inhibition of factor Xa. Such compounds may be provided in a commercial kit, for example, for use in pharmaceutical research involving factor Xa. For example, a compound of  
35 the present invention could be used as a reference in an assay to compare its known activity to a compound with an unknown activity. This would ensure the experimenter that

the assay was being performed properly and provide a basis for comparison, especially if the test compound was a derivative of the reference compound. When developing new assays or protocols, compounds according to the present invention could be used to test their effectiveness.

The compounds of the present invention may also be used in diagnostic assays involving factor Xa. For example, the presence of factor Xa in an unknown sample could be determined by addition of chromogenic substrate S2222 to a series of solutions containing test sample and optionally one of the compounds of the present invention. If production of pNA is observed in the solutions containing test sample, but not in the presence of a compound of the present invention, then one would conclude factor Xa was present.

#### Dosage and Formulation

The compounds of this invention can be administered in such oral dosage forms as tablets, capsules (each of which includes sustained release or timed release formulations), pills, powders, granules, elixirs, tinctures, suspensions, syrups, and emulsions. They may also be administered in intravenous (bolus or infusion), intraperitoneal, subcutaneous, or intramuscular form, all using dosage forms well known to those of ordinary skill in the pharmaceutical arts. They can be administered alone, but generally will be administered with a pharmaceutical carrier selected on the basis of the chosen route of administration and standard pharmaceutical practice.

The dosage regimen for the compounds of the present invention will, of course, vary depending upon known factors, such as the pharmacodynamic characteristics of the particular agent and its mode and route of administration; the species, age, sex, health, medical condition, and weight of the recipient; the nature and extent of the symptoms; the kind of concurrent treatment; the frequency of treatment; the route of administration, the renal and hepatic function

of the patient, and the effect desired. A physician or veterinarian can determine and prescribe the effective amount of the drug required to prevent, counter, or arrest the progress of the thromboembolic disorder.

5 By way of general guidance, the daily oral dosage of each active ingredient, when used for the indicated effects, will range between about 0.001 to 1000 mg/kg of body weight, preferably between about 0.01 to 100 mg/kg of body weight per day, and most preferably between about 1.0 to 20  
10 mg/kg/day. Intravenously, the most preferred doses will range from about 1 to about 10 mg/kg/minute during a constant rate infusion. Compounds of this invention may be administered in a single daily dose, or the total daily dosage may be administered in divided doses of two, three,  
15 or four times daily.

Compounds of this invention can be administered in intranasal form via topical use of suitable intranasal vehicles, or via transdermal routes, using transdermal skin patches. When administered in the form of a transdermal  
20 delivery system, the dosage administration will, of course, be continuous rather than intermittent throughout the dosage regimen.

The compounds are typically administered in admixture with suitable pharmaceutical diluents, excipients, or  
25 carriers (collectively referred to herein as pharmaceutical carriers) suitably selected with respect to the intended form of administration, that is, oral tablets, capsules, elixirs, syrups and the like, and consistent with conventional pharmaceutical practices.

30 For instance, for oral administration in the form of a tablet or capsule, the active drug component can be combined with an oral, non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable, inert carrier such as lactose, starch, sucrose, glucose, methyl cellulose, magnesium stearate, dicalcium phosphate, calcium  
35 sulfate, mannitol, sorbitol and the like; for oral administration in liquid form, the oral drug components can be combined with any oral, non-toxic, pharmaceutically

acceptable inert carrier such as ethanol, glycerol, water, and the like. Moreover, when desired or necessary, suitable binders, lubricants, disintegrating agents, and coloring agents can also be incorporated into the mixture. Suitable binders include starch, gelatin, natural sugars such as glucose or beta-lactose, corn sweeteners, natural and synthetic gums such as acacia, tragacanth, or sodium alginate, carboxymethylcellulose, polyethylene glycol, waxes, and the like. Lubricants used in these dosage forms include sodium oleate, sodium stearate, magnesium stearate, sodium benzoate, sodium acetate, sodium chloride, and the like. Disintegrators include, without limitation, starch, methyl cellulose, agar, bentonite, xanthan gum, and the like.

The compounds of the present invention can also be administered in the form of liposome delivery systems, such as small unilamellar vesicles, large unilamellar vesicles, and multilamellar vesicles. Liposomes can be formed from a variety of phospholipids, such as cholesterol, stearylamine, or phosphatidylcholines.

Compounds of the present invention may also be coupled with soluble polymers as targetable drug carriers. Such polymers can include polyvinylpyrrolidone, pyran copolymer, polyhydroxypropylmethacrylamide-phenol, polyhydroxyethylaspartamidephenol, or polyethyleneoxide-polylysine substituted with palmitoyl residues. Furthermore, the compounds of the present invention may be coupled to a class of biodegradable polymers useful in achieving controlled release of a drug, for example, polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, copolymers of polylactic and polyglycolic acid, polyepsilon caprolactone, polyhydroxy butyric acid, polyorthoesters, polyacetals, polydihydropyrans, polycyanoacylates, and crosslinked or amphipathic block copolymers of hydrogels.

Dosage forms (pharmaceutical compositions) suitable for administration may contain from about 1 milligram to about 100 milligrams of active ingredient per dosage unit. In

these pharmaceutical compositions the active ingredient will ordinarily be present in an amount of about 0.5-95% by weight based on the total weight of the composition.

5        Gelatin capsules may contain the active ingredient and powdered carriers, such as lactose, starch, cellulose derivatives, magnesium stearate, stearic acid, and the like. Similar diluents can be used to make compressed tablets. Both tablets and capsules can be manufactured as sustained  
10       release products to provide for continuous release of medication over a period of hours. Compressed tablets can be sugar coated or film coated to mask any unpleasant taste and protect the tablet from the atmosphere, or enteric coated for selective disintegration in the gastrointestinal tract.

15       Liquid dosage forms for oral administration can contain coloring and flavoring to increase patient acceptance.

      In general, water, a suitable oil, saline, aqueous dextrose (glucose), and related sugar solutions and glycols such as propylene glycol or polyethylene glycols are  
20       suitable carriers for parenteral solutions. Solutions for parenteral administration preferably contain a water soluble salt of the active ingredient, suitable stabilizing agents, and if necessary, buffer substances. Antioxidizing agents such as sodium bisulfite, sodium sulfite, or ascorbic acid,  
25       either alone or combined, are suitable stabilizing agents. Also used are citric acid and its salts and sodium EDTA. In addition, parenteral solutions can contain preservatives, such as benzalkonium chloride, methyl- or propyl-paraben, and chlorobutanol.

30       Suitable pharmaceutical carriers are described in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, Mack Publishing Company, a standard reference text in this field.

      Representative useful pharmaceutical dosage-forms for administration of the compounds of this invention can be  
35       illustrated as follows:

Capsules

A large number of unit capsules can be prepared by filling standard two-piece hard gelatin capsules each with 100 milligrams of powdered active ingredient, 150 milligrams of lactose, 50 milligrams of cellulose, and 6 milligrams  
5 magnesium stearate.

#### Soft Gelatin Capsules

A mixture of active ingredient in a digestable oil such as soybean oil, cottonseed oil or olive oil may be prepared and injected by means of a positive displacement  
10 pump into gelatin to form soft gelatin capsules containing 100 milligrams of the active ingredient. The capsules should be washed and dried.

#### Tablets

Tablets may be prepared by conventional procedures so  
15 that the dosage unit is 100 milligrams of active ingredient, 0.2 milligrams of colloidal silicon dioxide, 5 milligrams of magnesium stearate, 275 milligrams of microcrystalline cellulose, 11 milligrams of starch and 98.8 milligrams of lactose. Appropriate coatings may be applied to increase  
20 palatability or delay absorption.

#### Injectable

A parenteral composition suitable for administration by injection may be prepared by stirring 1.5% by weight of active ingredient in 10% by volume propylene glycol and  
25 water. The solution should be made isotonic with sodium chloride and sterilized.

#### Suspension

An aqueous suspension can be prepared for oral administration so that each 5 mL contain 100 mg of finely  
30 divided active ingredient, 200 mg of sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, 5 mg of sodium benzoate, 1.0 g of sorbitol solution, U.S.P., and 0.025 mL of vanillin.

Where the compounds of this invention are combined with other anticoagulant agents, for example, a daily dosage may  
35 be about 0.1 to 100 milligrams of the compound of Formula I and about 1 to 7.5 milligrams of the second anticoagulant, per kilogram of patient body weight. For a tablet dosage

form, the compounds of this invention generally may be present in an amount of about 5 to 10 milligrams per dosage unit, and the second anti-coagulant in an amount of about 1 to 5 milligrams per dosage unit.

5       Where the compounds of Formula I are administered in combination with an anti-platelet agent, by way of general guidance, typically a daily dosage may be about 0.01 to 25 milligrams of the compound of Formula I and about 50 to 150 milligrams of the anti-platelet agent, preferably about 0.1  
10   to 1 milligrams of the compound of Formula I and about 1 to 3 milligrams of antiplatelet agents, per kilogram of patient body weight.

      Where the compounds of Formula I are administered in combination with thrombolytic agent, typically a daily  
15   dosage may be about 0.1 to 1 milligrams of the compound of Formula I, per kilogram of patient body weight and, in the case of the thrombolytic agents, the usual dosage of the thrombolytic agent when administered alone may be reduced by about 70-80% when administered with a compound of Formula I.

20       Where two or more of the foregoing second therapeutic agents are administered with the compound of Formula I, generally the amount of each component in a typical daily dosage and typical dosage form may be reduced relative to the usual dosage of the agent when administered alone, in  
25   view of the additive or synergistic effect of the therapeutic agents when administered in combination.

      Particularly when provided as a single dosage unit, the potential exists for a chemical interaction between the combined active ingredients. For this reason, when the  
30   compound of Formula I and a second therapeutic agent are combined in a single dosage unit they are formulated such that although the active ingredients are combined in a single dosage unit, the physical contact between the active ingredients is minimized (that is, reduced). For example,  
35   one active ingredient may be enteric coated. By enteric coating one of the active ingredients, it is possible not only to minimize the contact between the combined active

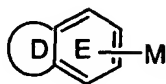
ingredients, but also, it is possible to control the release of one of these components in the gastrointestinal tract such that one of these components is not released in the stomach but rather is released in the intestines. One of the active ingredients may also be coated with a material which effects a sustained-release throughout the gastrointestinal tract and also serves to minimize physical contact between the combined active ingredients. Furthermore, the sustained-released component can be additionally enteric coated such that the release of this component occurs only in the intestine. Still another approach would involve the formulation of a combination product in which the one component is coated with a sustained and/or enteric release polymer, and the other component is also coated with a polymer such as a low-viscosity grade of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (HPMC) or other appropriate materials as known in the art, in order to further separate the active components. The polymer coating serves to form an additional barrier to interaction with the other component.

These as well as other ways of minimizing contact between the components of combination products of the present invention, whether administered in a single dosage form or administered in separate forms but at the same time by the same manner, will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art, once armed with the present disclosure.

Obviously, numerous modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described herein.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of formula I:



I

or a stereoisomer or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein;

10 ring D is absent or selected from  $-\text{CH}_2\text{N}=\text{CH}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{NCH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{N}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ , a 5-6 membered aromatic system containing from 0-2 heteroatoms selected from the group N, O, and S;

15 ring D, when present, is substituted with 0-2 R, provided that when ring D is unsubstituted, it contains at least one heteroatom;

20 E is selected from phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, and pyridazinyl, substituted with 0-1 R;

R is selected from Cl, F, Br, I, OH,  $\text{C}_{1-3}$  alkoxy,  $\text{NH}_2$ ,  $\text{NH}(\text{C}_{1-3} \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-3} \text{ alkyl})_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{NH}(\text{C}_{1-3} \text{ alkyl})$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-3} \text{ alkyl})_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}(\text{C}_{1-3} \text{ alkyl})$ , and  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-3} \text{ alkyl})_2$ ;

when ring D is absent, ring E is selected from phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, and pyridazinyl, and ring E is substituted with G and R';

30 G is selected from F, Cl, Br, I, OH,  $\text{C}_{1-3}$  alkoxy, CN,  $\text{C}(=\text{NR}^8)\text{NR}^7\text{R}^9$ ,  $\text{NHC}(=\text{NR}^8)\text{NR}^7\text{R}^9$ ,  $\text{NR}^8\text{CH}(=\text{NR}^7)$ ,  $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^7\text{R}^8$ ,  $(\text{CR}^8\text{R}^9)_t\text{NR}^7\text{R}^8$ , SH,  $\text{C}_{1-3} \text{ alkyl-S}$ ,  $\text{S}(\text{O})\text{R}^{3b}$ ,  $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{R}^{3a}$ ,  $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{NR}^2\text{R}^{2a}$ , and  $\text{OCF}_3$ ;

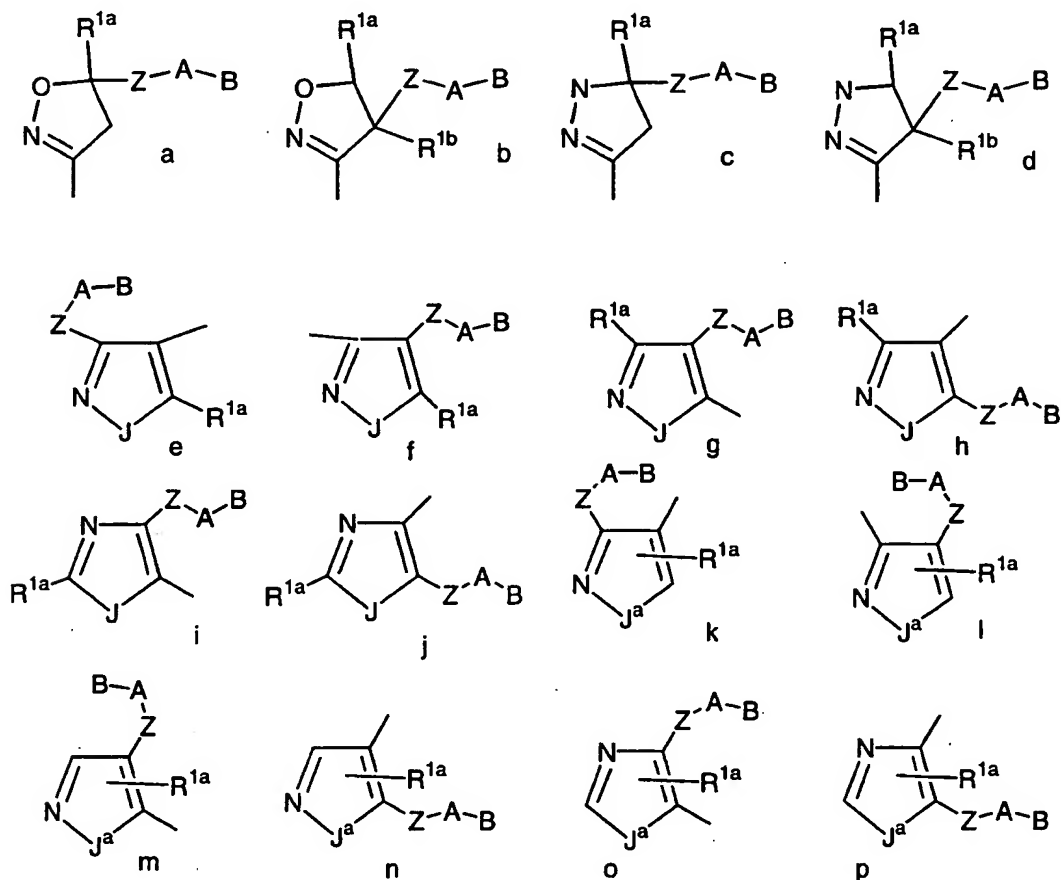
35

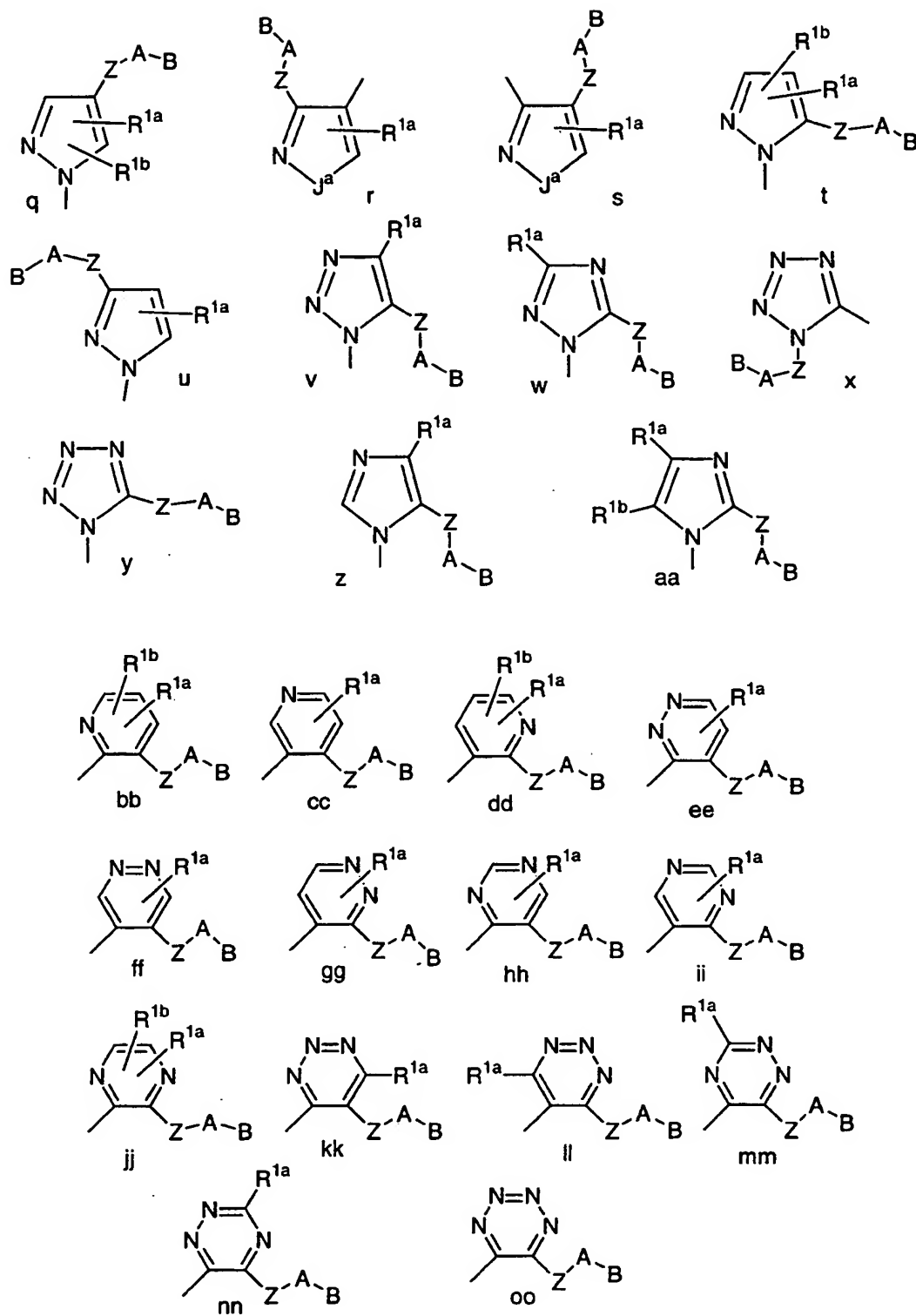
R' is selected from H, F, Cl, Br, I, SR<sup>3</sup>, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>3</sup>, NO<sub>2</sub>,  
 (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>t</sub>OR<sup>3</sup>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, OCF<sub>3</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, C(O)NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, and  
 (CR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>)<sub>t</sub>NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>;

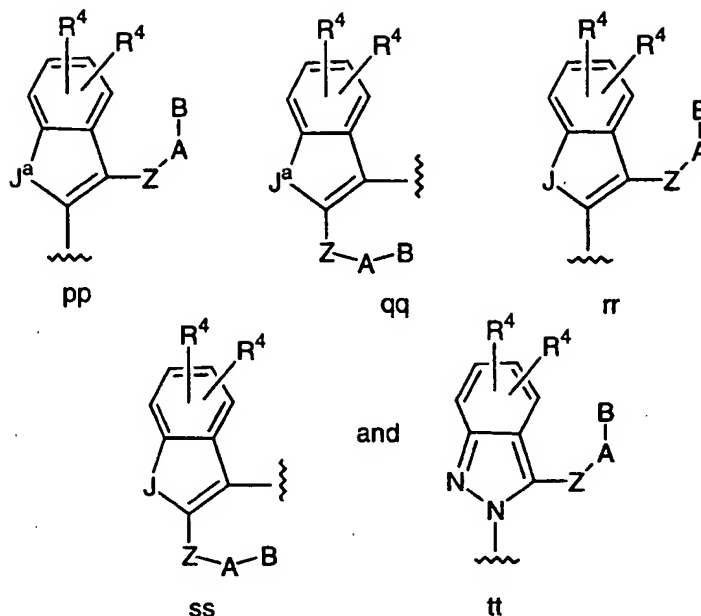
- 5 alternatively, G and R' combine to form methylenedioxy or ethylenedioxy;

M is attached to ring E or ring D, when present, and is selected from the group:

10







J is O or S;

J<sup>a</sup> is NH or NR<sup>1a</sup>;

5

Z is selected from a bond, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylene, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>NR<sup>3</sup>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>C(O)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>C(O)O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>OC(O)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>C(O)NR<sup>3</sup>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>NR<sup>3</sup>C(O)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>OC(O)O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>,

10

(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>OC(O)NR<sup>3</sup>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>NR<sup>3</sup>C(O)O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>NR<sup>3</sup>C(O)NR<sup>3</sup>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>S(O)<sub>p</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>3</sup>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>NR<sup>3</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>, and (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>NR<sup>3</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>3</sup>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>, provided that Z does not form a

15

N-N, N-O, N-S, NCH<sub>2</sub>N, NCH<sub>2</sub>O, or NCH<sub>2</sub>S bond with ring M or group A;

R<sup>1a</sup> and R<sup>1b</sup> are independently absent or selected from

-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>-R<sup>1'</sup>, -CH=CH-R<sup>1'</sup>, NCH<sub>2</sub>R<sup>1''</sup>, OCH<sub>2</sub>R<sup>1''</sup>, SCH<sub>2</sub>R<sup>1''</sup>,

NH(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>t</sub>R<sup>1'</sup>, O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>t</sub>R<sup>1'</sup>, and S(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>t</sub>R<sup>1'</sup>;

20

alternatively, R<sup>1a</sup> and R<sup>1b</sup>, when attached to adjacent carbon atoms, together with the atoms to which they are attached form a 5-8 membered saturated, partially

saturated or unsaturated ring substituted with 0-2  $R^4$  and which contains from 0-2 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S;

- 5 alternatively, when Z is C(O)NH and  $R^{1a}$  is attached to a ring carbon adjacent to Z, then  $R^{1a}$  is a C(O) bound to Z by replacing the amide hydrogen of Z to form a cyclic imide;
- 10  $R^{1'}$  is selected from H,  $C_{1-3}$  alkyl, F, Cl, Br, I, -CN, -CHO,  $(CF_2)_rCF_3$ ,  $(CH_2)_rOR^2$ ,  $NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $C(O)R^{2c}$ ,  $OC(O)R^2$ ,  $(CF_2)_rCO_2R^{2c}$ ,  $S(O)_pR^{2b}$ ,  $NR^2(CH_2)_rOR^2$ ,  $CH(=NR^{2c})NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NR^2C(O)R^{2b}$ ,  $NR^2C(O)NHR^{2b}$ ,  $NR^2C(O)_2R^{2a}$ ,  $OC(O)NR^{2a}R^{2b}$ ,  $C(O)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $C(O)NR^2(CH_2)_rOR^2$ ,  $SO_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NR^2SO_2R^{2b}$ ,  $C_{3-6}$
- 15 carbocyclic residue substituted with 0-2  $R^{4a}$ , and 5-10 membered heterocyclic system containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S substituted with 0-2  $R^{4a}$ ;
- 20  $R^{1''}$  is selected from H,  $CH(CH_2OR^2)_2$ ,  $C(O)R^{2c}$ ,  $C(O)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $S(O)R^{2b}$ ,  $S(O)_2R^{2b}$ , and  $SO_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ;
- $R^2$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H,  $CF_3$ ,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, benzyl,  $C_{3-6}$  carbocyclic residue substituted with 0-2
- 25  $R^{4b}$ , and 5-6 membered heterocyclic system containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S substituted with 0-2  $R^{4b}$ ;
- $R^{2a}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H,  $CF_3$ ,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, benzyl, phenethyl,  $C_{3-6}$  carbocyclic residue substituted
- 30 with 0-2  $R^{4b}$ , and 5-6 membered heterocyclic system containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S substituted with 0-2  $R^{4b}$ ;

R<sup>2b</sup>, at each occurrence, is selected from CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, benzyl, C<sub>3-6</sub> carbocyclic residue substituted with 0-2 R<sup>4b</sup>, and 5-6 membered heterocyclic system containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S substituted with 0-2 R<sup>4b</sup>;

R<sup>2c</sup>, at each occurrence, is selected from CF<sub>3</sub>, OH, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, benzyl, C<sub>3-6</sub> carbocyclic residue substituted with 0-2 R<sup>4b</sup>, and 5-6 membered heterocyclic system containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S substituted with 0-2 R<sup>4b</sup>;

alternatively, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>2a</sup>, together with the atom to which they are attached, combine to form a 5 or 6 membered saturated, partially saturated or unsaturated ring substituted with 0-2 R<sup>4b</sup> and containing from 0-1 additional heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S;

R<sup>3</sup>, at each occurrence, is selected from H, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, and phenyl;

R<sup>3a</sup>, at each occurrence, is selected from H, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, and phenyl;

R<sup>3b</sup>, at each occurrence, is selected from H, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, and phenyl;

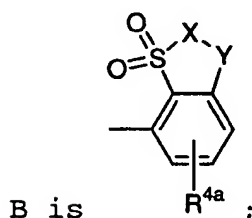
R<sup>3c</sup>, at each occurrence, is selected from C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, and phenyl;

R<sup>3d</sup>, at each occurrence, is selected from H, OH, and C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl;

$R^{3e}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H and  $CH_3$ ;

A is selected from:

- $C_{3-10}$  carbocyclic residue substituted with 0-2  $R^4$ , and  
 5 5-10 membered heterocyclic system containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S substituted with 0-2  $R^4$ ;



10

X-Y combine to form a group selected from:

- $C(R^{3d}R^{3e})C(R^{3d}R^{3e})$ ,  $C(R^{3d}R^{3e})C(R^{3d}R^{3e})C(R^{3d}R^{3e})$ ,  
 $NR^{4c}C(R^{3d}R^{3e})$ ,  $NR^{4c}C(=O)$ ,  $NR^{4c}C(=NH)$ ,  
 $NR^{4c}C(R^{3d}R^{3e})C(R^{3d}R^{3e})$ ,  $NR^{4c}C(R^{3d}R^{3e})NR^{4c}$ ,  $NR^{4c}C(=O)NR^{4c}$ ,  
 15  $NR^{4c}C(=O)C(R^{3d}R^{3e})$ ,  $C(R^{3d}R^{3e})NR^{4c}$ ,  $C(R^{3d}R^{3e})NR^{4c}C(R^{3d}R^{3e})$ ,  
 $C(R^{3d}R^{3e})C(R^{3d}R^{3e})NR^{4c}$ ,  $NR^{4c}NR^{4c}$ ,  $NR^{4c}NR^{4c}C(R^{3d}R^{3e})$ , and  
 $C(R^{3d}R^{3e})NR^{4c}NR^{4c}$ ;

- $R^4$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H, =O,  $(CH_2)_rOR^2$ , F,  
 20 Cl, Br, I,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl, -CN,  $NO_2$ ,  $(CH_2)_rNR^2R^{2a}$ ,  
 $(CH_2)_rC(O)R^{2c}$ ,  $NR^2C(O)R^{2b}$ ,  $C(O)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NR^2C(O)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  
 $CH(=NR^2)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $CH(=NS(O)_2R^5)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NHC(=NR^2)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  
 $C(O)NHC(=NR^2)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $SO_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NR^2SO_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NR^2SO_2-C_{1-4}$   
 alkyl,  $NR^2SO_2R^5$ ,  $S(O)_pR^5$ ,  $(CF_2)_rCF_3$ ,  $NCH_2R^{1''}$ ,  $OCH_2R^{1''}$ ,  
 25  $SCH_2R^{1''}$ ,  $N(CH_2)_2(CH_2)_tR^{1'}$ ,  $O(CH_2)_2(CH_2)_tR^{1'}$ , and  
 $S(CH_2)_2(CH_2)_tR^{1'}$ ;

- alternatively, one  $R^4$  is a 5-6 membered aromatic heterocycle  
 containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group  
 30 consisting of N, O, and S;

$R^{4a}$  is selected from H, =O,  $(CH_2)_rOR^2$ ,  $(CH_2)_r-F$ ,  $(CH_2)_r-Br$ ,  
 $(CH_2)_r-Cl$ , I,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl, -CN,  $NO_2$ ,  $(CH_2)_rNR^2R^{2a}$ ,  
 $(CH_2)_rNR^2R^{2b}$ ,  $(CH_2)_rC(O)R^{2c}$ ,  $NR^2C(O)R^{2b}$ ,  $C(O)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  
 $C(O)NH(CH_2)_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NR^2C(O)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $CH(=NR^2)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  
5  $NHC(=NR^2)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $SO_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NR^2SO_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NR^2SO_2-C_{1-4}$   
alkyl,  $C(O)NH SO_2-C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $NR^2SO_2R^5$ ,  $S(O)_pR^5$ , and  
 $(CF_2)_rCF_3$ ;

$R^{4b}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H, =O,  $(CH_2)_rOR^3$ ,  
10  $F$ ,  $Cl$ ,  $Br$ ,  $I$ ,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl, -CN,  $NO_2$ ,  $(CH_2)_rNR^3R^{3a}$ ,  
 $(CH_2)_rC(O)R^3$ ,  $(CH_2)_rC(O)OR^{3c}$ ,  $NR^3C(O)R^{3a}$ ,  $C(O)NR^3R^{3a}$ ,  
 $NR^3C(O)NR^3R^{3a}$ ,  $CH(=NR^3)NR^3R^{3a}$ ,  $NH^3C(=NR^3)NR^3R^{3a}$ ,  
 $SO_2NR^3R^{3a}$ ,  $NR^3SO_2NR^3R^{3a}$ ,  $NR^3SO_2-C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $NR^3SO_2CF_3$ ,  
 $NR^3SO_2$ -phenyl,  $S(O)_pCF_3$ ,  $S(O)_p-C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $S(O)_p$ -phenyl,  
15 and  $(CF_2)_rCF_3$ ;

$R^{4c}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  
 $CH_2-CN$ ,  $(CH_2)_2-CN$ ,  $CH_2-NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $(CH_2)_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $CH_2C(O)R^{2c}$ ,  
 $(CH_2)_2C(O)R^{2c}$ ,  $CH_2-C(O)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $(CH_2)_2C(O)NR^2R^{2a}$ , phenyl,  
20 and benzyl;

$R^5$ , at each occurrence, is selected from  $CF_3$ ,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl,  
phenyl substituted with 0-2  $R^6$ , and benzyl substituted  
with 0-2  $R^6$ ;

25

$R^6$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H, OH,  $(CH_2)_rOR^2$ ,  $F$ ,  
 $Cl$ ,  $Br$ ,  $I$ ,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl, CN,  $NO_2$ ,  $(CH_2)_rNR^2R^{2a}$ ,  
 $(CH_2)_rC(O)R^{2b}$ ,  $NR^2C(O)R^{2b}$ ,  $NR^2C(O)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $CH(=NH)NH_2$ ,  
 $NHC(=NH)NH_2$ ,  $SO_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NR^2SO_2NR^2R^{2a}$ , and  $NR^2SO_2C_{1-4}$   
30 alkyl;

$R^7$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H, OH,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl,  
 $C_{1-6}$  alkylcarbonyl,  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy,  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxycarbonyl,  
 $(CH_2)_n$ -phenyl,  $C_{6-10}$  aryloxy,  $C_{6-10}$  aryloxycarbonyl,

C<sub>6-10</sub> arylmethylcarbonyl, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkylcarbonyloxy C<sub>1-4</sub>  
alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>6-10</sub> arylcarbonyloxy C<sub>1-4</sub>  
alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylaminocarbonyl,  
phenylaminocarbonyl, and phenyl C<sub>1-4</sub> alkoxycarbonyl;

5

R<sup>8</sup>, at each occurrence, is selected from H, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl and  
(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-phenyl;

alternatively, R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> combine to form a 5 or 6 membered  
10 saturated, ring which contains from 0-1 additional  
heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O,  
and S;

R<sup>9</sup>, at each occurrence, is selected from H, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl and  
15 (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-phenyl;

n is selected from 0, 1, 2, and 3;

m is selected from 0, 1, and 2;

20

p is selected from 0, 1, and 2;

r is selected from 0, 1, 2, and 3;

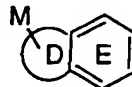
25 s is selected from 0, 1, and 2; and,

t is selected from 0 and 1.

30 2. A compound of Claim 1, wherein the compound is of  
formula Ia or Ib:



Ia



Ib

wherein in formula Ia, rings D-E represent a bicycle

35 selected from the group: 1-aminoisoquinolin-7-yl; 1,3-

diaminoisoquinolin-7-yl; 1,4-diaminoisoquinolin-7-yl;  
 1,5-diaminoisoquinolin-7-yl; 1,6-diaminoisoquinolin-7-  
 yl; 1-amino-3-hydroxy-isoquinolin-7-yl; 1-amino-4-  
 hydroxy-isoquinolin-7-yl; 1-amino-5-hydroxy-  
 5 isoquinolin-7-yl; 1-amino-6-hydroxy-isoquinolin-7-yl;  
 1-amino-3-methoxy-isoquinolin-7-yl; 1-amino-4-methoxy-  
 isoquinolin-7-yl; 1-amino-5-methoxy-isoquinolin-7-yl;  
 1-amino-6-methoxy-isoquinolin-7-yl; 1-hydroxy-  
 isoquinolin-7-yl; 4-aminoquinazol-6-yl; 2,4-  
 10 diaminoquinazol-6-yl; 4,7-diaminoquinazol-6-yl 4,8-  
 diaminoquinazol-6-yl; 1-aminophthalaz-7-yl; 1,4-  
 diaminophthalaz-7-yl; 1,5-diaminophthalaz-7-yl; 1,6-  
 diaminophthalaz-7-yl; 4-aminopterid-6-yl; 2,4-  
 aminopterid-6-yl; 4,6-diaminopterid-6-yl; 8-amino-1,7-  
 15 naphthyrid-2-yl; 6,8-diamino-1,7-naphthyrid-2-yl; 5,8-  
 diamino-1,7-naphthyrid-2-yl; 4,8-diamino-1,7-  
 naphthyrid-2-yl; 3,8-diamino-1,7-naphthyrid-2-yl; 5-  
 amino-2,6-naphthyrid-3-yl; 5,7-diamino-2,6-naphthyrid-  
 3-yl; 5,8-diamino-2,6-naphthyrid-3-yl; 1,5-diamino-2,6-  
 20 naphthyrid-3-yl; 5-amino-1,6-naphthyrid-3-yl; 5,7-  
 diamino-1,6-naphthyrid-3-y; 5,8-diamino-1,6-naphthyrid-  
 3-yl; 2,5-diamino-1,6-naphthyrid-3-yl; 3-aminoindazol-  
 5-yl; 3-hydroxyindazol-5-yl; 3-aminobenzisoxazol-5-yl;  
 3-hydroxybenzisoxazol-5-yl; 3-aminobenzisothiazol-5-yl;  
 25 3-hydroxybenzisothiazol-5-yl; 1-amino-3,4-  
 dihydroisoquinolin-7-yl; and, 1-aminoisoindol-6-yl;

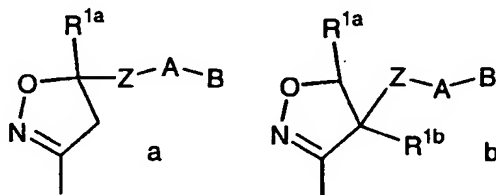
alternatively, in formula Ia ring D is absent and ring G is  
 phenyl or pyridyl and ring G is substituted with G and  
 30 R':

G is selected from F, Cl, Br, I, OH, C<sub>1-3</sub> alkoxy, CN,  
 C(=NR<sup>8</sup>)NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, NHC(=NR<sup>8</sup>)NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, NR<sup>8</sup>CH(=NR<sup>7</sup>), C(O)NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>,  
 (CR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>)<sub>t</sub>NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, SH, C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyl-S, S(O)R<sup>3b</sup>, S(O)<sub>2</sub>R<sup>3a</sup>,  
 35 S(O)<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2a</sup>, and OCF<sub>3</sub>;

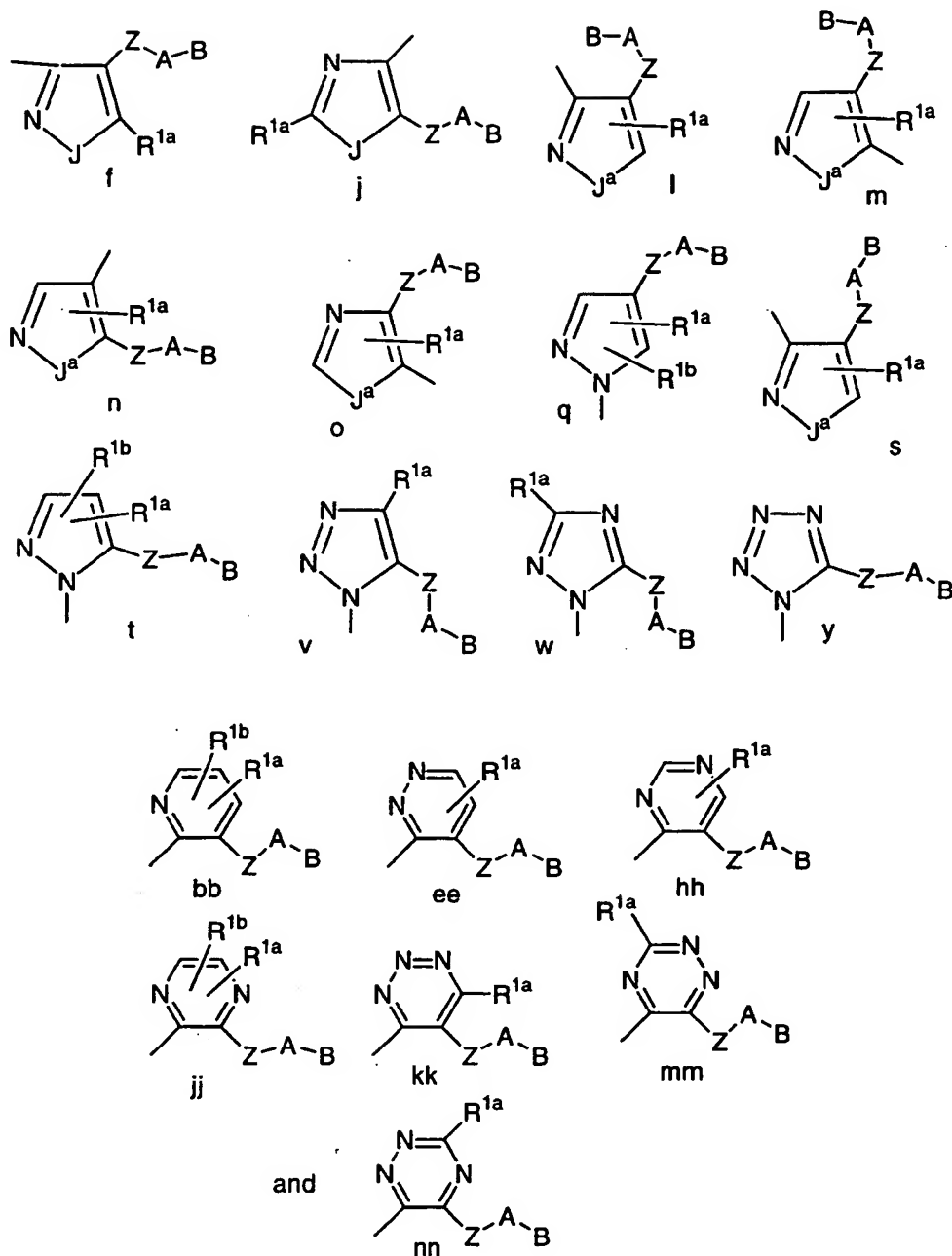
R' is selected from H, Cl, F, Br, I,  $(\text{CH}_2)_t\text{OR}^3$ ,  $\text{C}_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $\text{OCF}_3$ ,  $\text{CF}_3$ ,  $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^7\text{R}^8$ , and  $(\text{CR}^8\text{R}^9)_t\text{NR}^7\text{R}^8$ ;

alternatively, in formula Ib, rings D-E are selected from  
 5 the group: 4-amino-pyrido[4,3-b]furan-3-yl, 4-amino-pyrido[4,3-b]furan-2-yl, 7-amino-pyrido[3,4-b]furan-2-yl, 4-amino-pyrido[4,3-b]thien-3-yl, 4-amino-pyrido[4,3-b]thien-2-yl, 7-amino-pyrido[3,4-b]thien-2-yl, 4-amino-5-aza-indol-3-yl, 4-amino-5-aza-indol-2-yl,  
 10 7-amino-6-aza-indol-3-yl, 4-amino-5-aza-indol-1-yl, 7-amino-pyrido[4,3-d]imidazol-1-yl, 4-amino-pyrido[3,4-d]imidazol-1-yl, 4-amino-5-aza-inden-3-yl, 4-amino-5-aza-inden-2-yl, 4-amino-5-aza-inden-1-yl, 4-amino-5-aza-dihydroinden-3-yl, 4-amino-5-aza-dihydroinden-2-yl,  
 15 and 4-amino-5-aza-dihydroinden-1-yl;

M is selected from the group:



20



- 5 Z is selected from  $(\text{CH}_2)_r\text{C}(\text{O})(\text{CH}_2)_r$ ,  $(\text{CH}_2)_r\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_r$ ,  $(\text{CH}_2)_r\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}^3(\text{CH}_2)_r$ ,  $(\text{CH}_2)_r\text{S}(\text{O})_p(\text{CH}_2)_r$ , and  $(\text{CH}_2)_r\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^3(\text{CH}_2)_r$ ;

R<sup>3d</sup>, at each occurrence, is selected from H and CH<sub>3</sub>;

10

A is selected from:

C<sub>5-6</sub> carbocyclic residue substituted with 0-2 R<sup>4</sup>, and

5-6 membered heterocyclic system containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S substituted with 0-2 R<sup>4</sup>;

5 X-Y combine to form a group selected from:

C(R<sup>3d</sup>R<sup>3e</sup>)C(R<sup>3d</sup>R<sup>3e</sup>), C(R<sup>3d</sup>R<sup>3e</sup>)C(R<sup>3d</sup>R<sup>3e</sup>)C(R<sup>3d</sup>R<sup>3e</sup>),  
 NR<sup>4c</sup>C(R<sup>3d</sup>R<sup>3e</sup>), NR<sup>4c</sup>C(=O), NR<sup>4c</sup>C(R<sup>3d</sup>R<sup>3e</sup>)C(R<sup>3d</sup>R<sup>3e</sup>),  
 NR<sup>4c</sup>C(R<sup>3d</sup>R<sup>3e</sup>)NR<sup>4c</sup>, NR<sup>4c</sup>C(=O)NR<sup>4c</sup>, NR<sup>4c</sup>C(=O)C(R<sup>3d</sup>R<sup>3e</sup>),  
 C(R<sup>3d</sup>R<sup>3e</sup>)NR<sup>4c</sup>, C(R<sup>3d</sup>R<sup>3e</sup>)NR<sup>4c</sup>C(R<sup>3d</sup>R<sup>3e</sup>), and  
 10 C(R<sup>3d</sup>R<sup>3e</sup>)C(R<sup>3d</sup>R<sup>3e</sup>)NR<sup>4c</sup>; and,

R<sup>4c</sup>, at each occurrence, is selected from H, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl,  
 CH<sub>2</sub>-CN, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CN, CH<sub>2</sub>-NR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2a</sup>, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2a</sup>, CH<sub>2</sub>C(O)R<sup>2c</sup>,  
 and (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>C(O)R<sup>2c</sup>.

15

3. A compound of Claim 2, wherein the compound is of formula Ia, wherein;

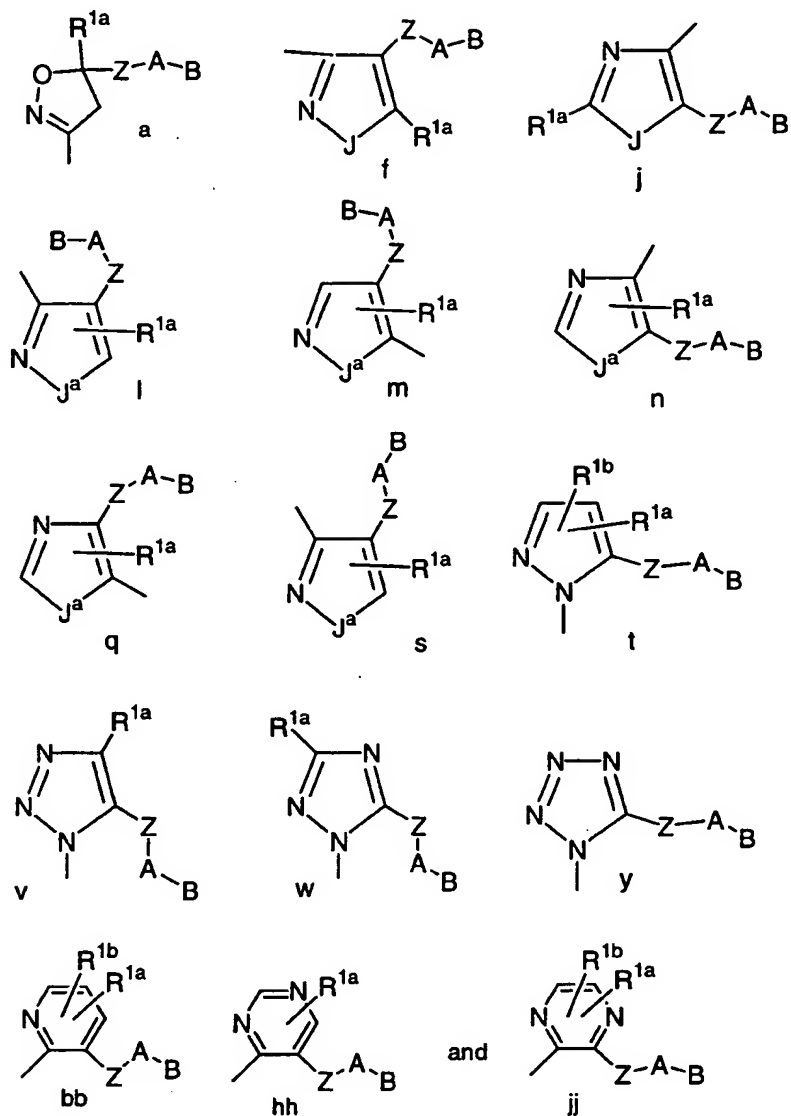
20 rings D-E represent a bicycle selected from the group: 1-aminoisoquinolin-7-yl, 1,3-diaminoisoquinolin-7-yl, 1,4-diaminoisoquinolin-7-yl, 1,5-diaminoisoquinolin-7-yl, 1,6-diaminoisoquinolin-7-yl, 1-hydroxy-isoquinolin-7-yl, 4-aminoquinazol-6-yl, 2,4-diaminoquinazol-6-yl,  
 25 4,7-diaminoquinazol-6-yl, 4,8-diaminoquinazol-6-yl, 1-aminophthalaz-7-yl, 1,4-diaminophthalaz-7-yl, 1,5-diaminophthalaz-7-yl, 1,6-diaminophthalaz-7-yl, 4-aminopterid-6-yl, 8-amino-1,7-naphthyrid-2-yl, 5-amino-1,6-naphthyrid-3-yl, 5-amino-2,6-naphthyrid-3-yl, 3-aminobenzisoxazol-5-yl, 3-aminobenzisothiazol-5-yl, 1-amino-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-7-yl, and 1-aminoisoindol-6-yl;

alternatively, ring D is absent and ring G is phenyl or  
 35 pyridyl and ring G is substituted with G and R':

G is selected from F, Cl, Br, and C<sub>1-3</sub> alkoxy;

R' is selected from H, F, Cl, Br, OR<sup>3</sup>, and CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>3</sup>;

5 M is selected from the group:



Z is selected from (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>C(O)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub> and (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>C(O)NR<sup>3</sup>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>;

10

A is selected from:

C<sub>5-6</sub> carbocyclic residue substituted with 0-2 R<sup>4</sup>, and

5-6 membered aromatic heterocyclic system containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S substituted with 0-2 R<sup>4</sup>;

- 5 X-Y combine to form a group selected from: CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>, NR<sup>4c</sup>CH<sub>2</sub>, NR<sup>4c</sup>C(=O), and CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>4c</sup>; and,

R<sup>4c</sup>, at each occurrence, is selected from H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CN, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CN, CH<sub>2</sub>-NR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2a</sup>, and (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2a</sup>.

10

4. A compound of Claim 3, wherein;

- 15 rings D-E represent a bicycle selected from the group: 1-aminoisoquinolin-7-yl, 1,5-diaminoisoquinolin-7-yl, 1,6-diaminoisoquinolin-7-yl, 1-aminophthalaz-7-yl, 1,4-diaminophthalaz-7-yl, 1,5-diaminophthalaz-7-yl, 1,6-diaminophthalaz-7-yl, 4-aminopterid-6-yl, 8-amino-1,7-naphthyrid-2-yl, 5-amino-1,6-naphthyrid-3-yl, 5-amino-2,6-naphthyrid-3-yl, 3-aminobenzisoxazol-5-yl, 4-amino-5-azabenzothiophen-2-yl, and, 1-aminoisoindol-6-yl;

20

alternatively, ring D is absent and ring E is phenyl substituted with G and R';

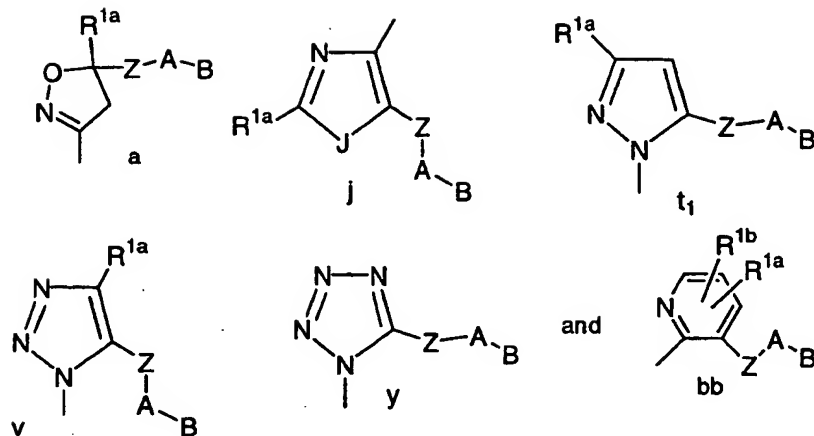
25

G is selected from CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>NHCH<sub>3</sub>, CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)NH<sub>2</sub>, C(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, F, Cl, Br, and OCH<sub>3</sub>;

R' is selected from H, OCH<sub>3</sub>, Cl, and F.

30

M is selected from the group:



J is N;

5  $R^{1a}$  and  $R^{1b}$  are independently absent or are  $-(CH_2)_r-R^{1'}$ ;

$R^{1'}$  is selected from H,  $C_{1-3}$  alkyl, F, Cl,  $-CN$ ,  $CF_3$ ,

$(CH_2)_rOR^2$ ,  $NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $C(O)R^2$ ,  $OC(O)R^2$ ,  $S(O)_pR^{2b}$ ,  $NR^2C(O)R^{2b}$ ,

$C(O)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $SO_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $C_{3-6}$  carbocyclic residue

10 substituted with 0-2  $R^{4a}$ , and 5-6 membered heterocyclic system containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S substituted with 0-2  $R^{4a}$ ;

15 A is selected from phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyridazinyl, and pyrazinyl and is substituted with 0-2  $R^4$ ;

X-Y combine to form  $NR^{4c}CH_2$ ;

20  $R^2$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H,  $CF_3$ ,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, benzyl,  $C_{5-6}$  carbocyclic residue substituted with 0-2  $R^{4b}$ , and 5-6 membered heterocyclic system containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S substituted with 0-2  $R^{4b}$ ;

25

$R^{2a}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H,  $CF_3$ ,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, benzyl, phenethyl,  $C_{5-6}$  carbocyclic residue substituted

with 0-2  $R^{4b}$ , and 5-6 membered heterocyclic system containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S substituted with 0-2  $R^{4b}$ ;

5  $R^{2b}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from  $CF_3$ ,  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, benzyl,  $C_{5-6}$  carbocyclic residue substituted with 0-2  $R^{4b}$ , and 5-6 membered heterocyclic system containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S substituted with 0-2  $R^{4b}$ ;

10

$R^{2c}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from  $CF_3$ , OH,  $C_{1-4}$  alkoxy,  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl, benzyl,  $C_{5-6}$  carbocyclic residue substituted with 0-2  $R^{4b}$ , and 5-6 membered heterocyclic system containing from 1-4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O, and S substituted with 0-2  $R^{4b}$ ;

15

alternatively,  $R^2$  and  $R^{2a}$ , together with the atom to which they are attached, combine to form a ring selected from imidazolyl, morpholino, piperazinyl, pyridyl, and pyrrolidinyl, substituted with 0-2  $R^{4b}$ ;

20

$R^4$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H, =O,  $OR^2$ ,  $CH_2OR^2$ , F, Cl,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $CH_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $C(O)R^{2c}$ ,  $CH_2C(O)R^{2c}$ ,  $C(O)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $SO_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NR^2SO_2-C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $S(O)_2R^5$ , and  $CF_3$

25

$R^{4a}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H,  $(CH_2)_rOR^2$ , F, Cl,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $CH_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NR^2R^{2b}$ ,  $CH_2NR^2R^{2b}$ ,  $(CH_2)_rC(O)R^{2c}$ ,  $NR^2C(O)R^{2b}$ ,  $C(O)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $NR^2C(O)NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $SO_2NR^2R^{2a}$ ,  $S(O)_2R^5$ , and  $CF_3$ ;

30

$R^{4b}$ , at each occurrence, is selected from H, =O,  $(CH_2)_rOR^3$ , F, Cl,  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl,  $NR^3R^{3a}$ ,  $CH_2NR^3R^{3a}$ ,  $C(O)R^3$ ,  $CH_2C(O)R^3$ ,  $C(O)OR^{3c}$ ,  $C(O)NR^3R^{3a}$ ,  $SO_2NR^3R^{3a}$ ,  $NR^3SO_2-C_{1-4}$  alkyl,

NR<sup>3</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>-phenyl, S(O)<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, S(O)<sub>2</sub>-phenyl, and CF<sub>3</sub>;  
and,

R<sup>4c</sup>, at each occurrence, is selected from H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CN,  
5 (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CN, CH<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>, and (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>.

5. A compound of Claim 4, wherein:

10 rings D-E represent a bicycle selected from the group: 1-aminoisoquinolin-7-yl, 1,5-diaminoisoquinolin-7-yl, 1,6-diaminoisoquinolin-7-yl, 8-amino-1,7-naphthyrid-2-yl, 5-amino-1,6-naphthyrid-3-y, 5-amino-2,6-naphthyrid-3-yl, 3-aminobenzisoxazol-5-yl, 1-aminophthalaz-7-yl,  
15 4-amino-5-azabenzothiophen-2-yl, and, 1-aminoisoindol-6-yl; and,

alternatively, ring D is absent and R', G, and ring E form a group selected from 3-aminomethylphenyl, 4-fluoro-3-aminomethylphenyl, 4-fluoro-3-(methylaminomethyl)phenyl, 4-chloro-3-aminophenyl, and 2-aminomethylphenyl.

25 6. A compound of Claim 1, wherein the compound is selected from:

N-[4-(1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-2-cyanomethyl-7-yl)phenyl]-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;

N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;

35

- N*-[4-(2,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 5    *N*-[4-[2-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl]phenyl]-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-5-carboxamide;
- 10    1-[3-(aminomethyl)phenyl]-*N*-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 15    1-[3-(aminomethyl)phenyl]-*N*-[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-methyl-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 20    1-[3-(aminomethyl)-4-fluorophenyl]-*N*-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 25    1-(3-amino-1,2-benzisoxazol-5-yl)-*N*-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 30    1-[3-(aminoiminomethyl)phenyl]-*N*-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 35    1-[3-(aminoiminomethyl)phenyl]-*N*-[4-[2-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl]phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;

- 1-[3-(aminoiminomethyl)phenyl]-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-benzo[b]thiophen-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 5 1-[3-(aminomethyl)phenyl]-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-benzo[b]thiophen-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 10 1-(3-(amino-1,2-benzisoxazol-5-yl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-methyl-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 15 1-(3-(amino-1,2-benzisoxazol-5-yl)-N-[4-[2-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 20 1-(3-(amino-1,2-benzisoxazol-5-yl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-benzo[b]thiophen-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 25 1-[3-(aminomethyl)phenyl]-N-[4-[2-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl]phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide
- 30 1-(3-amino-4-chlorophenyl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;
- 35 1-(3-amino-4-chlorophenyl)-N-[4-[2-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-

yl]phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;

5 1-(3-amino-4-chlorophenyl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-benzo[b]thiophen-7-yl)]phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;

10 1-[3-(aminoiminomethyl)phenyl]-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;

15 1-(1-amino-7-isoquinolinyl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;

1-(1-amino-7-isoquinolinyl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-2-methyl-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;

20 1-(1-amino-7-isoquinolinyl)-N-[4-[2-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl]phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;

25 1-(1-amino-7-isoquinolinyl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-benzo[b]thiophen-7-yl)]phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;

30 1-(3-(amino-1,2-benzisoxazol-5-yl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-1H-tetrazole-5-carboxamide;

35 1-(3-(amino-1,2-benzisoxazol-5-yl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-5-carboxamide;

1-(3-(amino-1,2-benzisoxazol-5-yl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-1H-1,2,3-triazole-5-carboxamide;

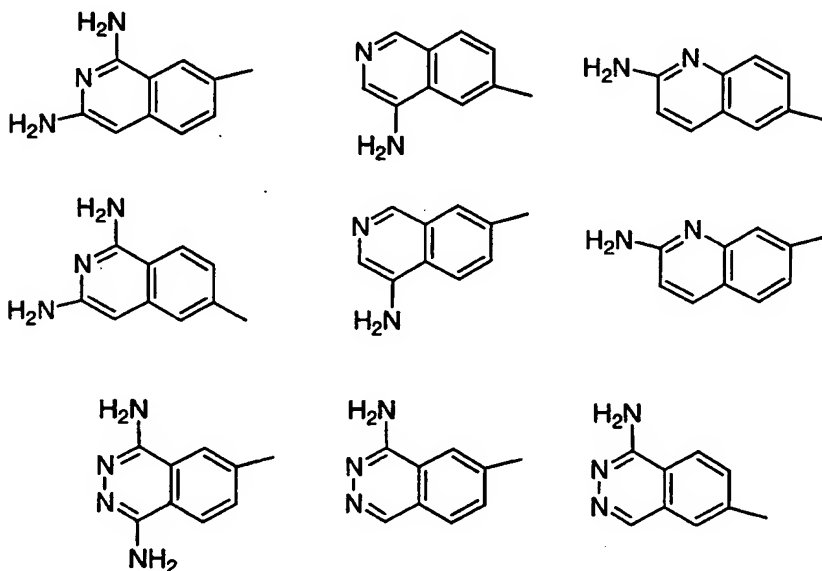
5 1-(3-(amino-1,2-benzisoxazol-5-yl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-2-(trifluoromethyl)-5-thiazolecarboxamide; and,

10 1-(3-(amino-1,2-benzisoxazol-5-yl)-N-[4-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxido-1,2-benzisothiazol-7-yl)phenyl]-4,5-dihydro-5-methyl-5-isoxazolecarboxamide;

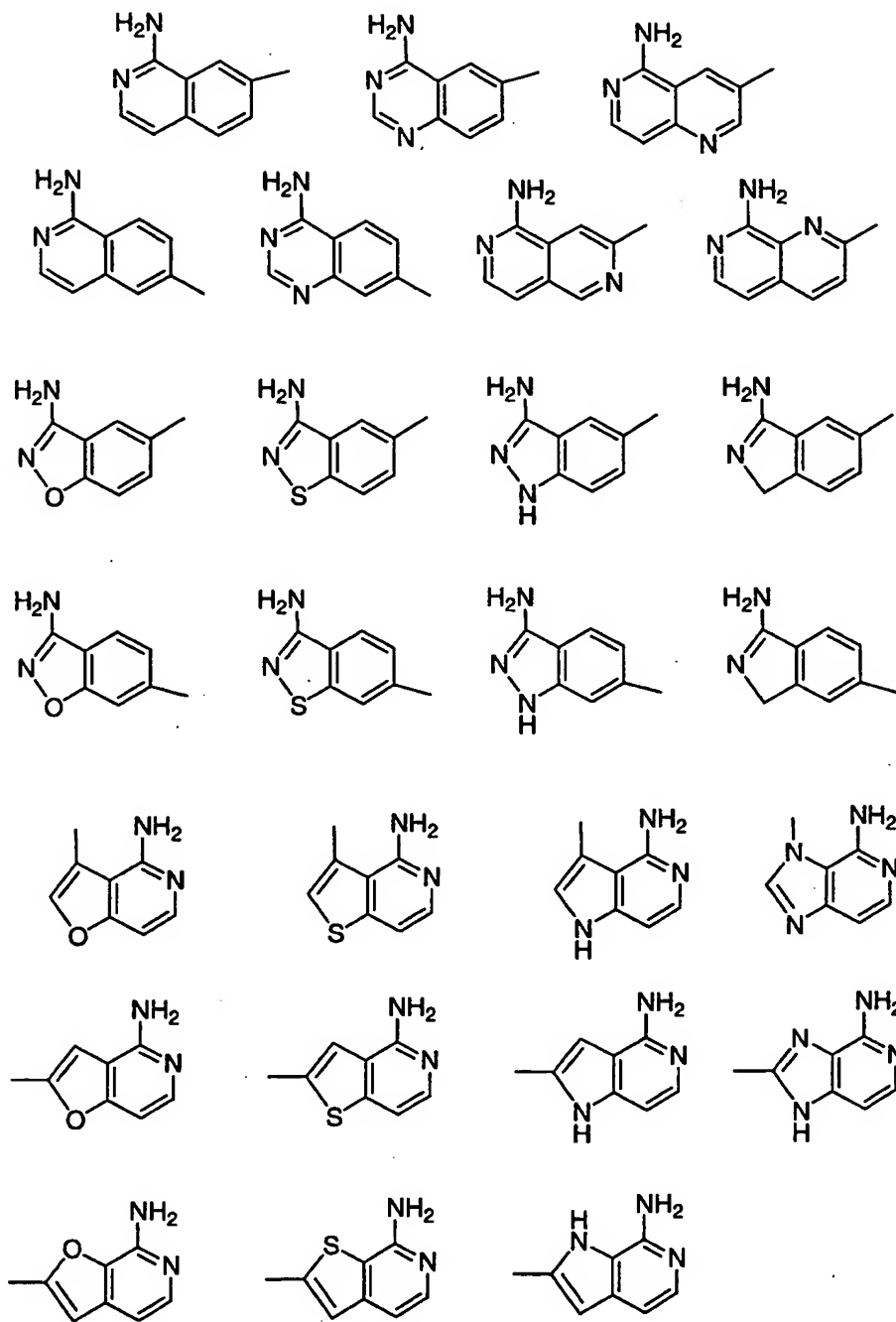
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt form thereof.

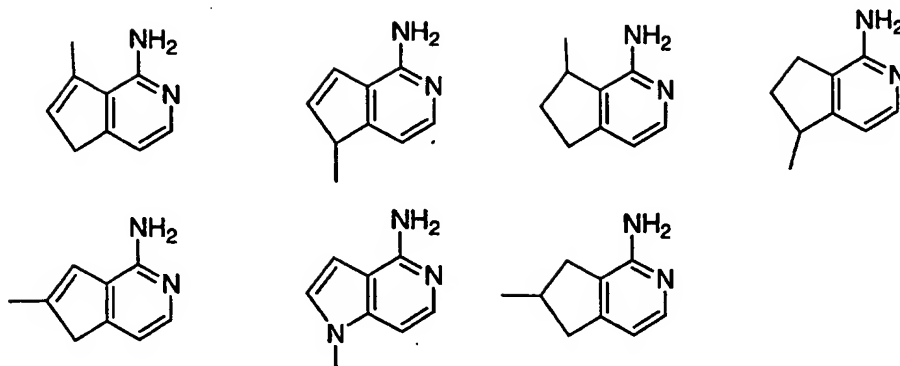
15

7. A compound of Claim 1, wherein rings D-E combine to form a bicyclic moiety selected from the group:



20





8. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising: a  
5 pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt form thereof.

10 9. A method for treating or preventing a thromboembolic disorder, comprising: administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt form thereof.

15

10. A compound of Claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 for use in therapy.

20

11. Use of a compound of Claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a thromboembolic disorder.

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
12 October 2000 (12.10.2000)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 00/59902 A3**

- (51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: C07D 417/12, 417/14, 409/12, 409/14, 413/14, A61K 31/428, 31/4155, 31/423, 31/275, 31/33, A61P 7/02
- (74) Agent: ROPER, David, J.; Du Pont Pharmaceuticals Company, Legal Patent Records Center, 1007 Market Street, Wilmington, DE 19898 (US).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US00/08364
- (81) Designated States (*national*): AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, HU, IL, IN, JP, KR, LT, LV, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TR, UA, VN, ZA.
- (22) International Filing Date: 30 March 2000 (30.03.2000)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (84) Designated States (*regional*): Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data: 60/127,634 2 April 1999 (02.04.1999) US
- Published:  
— With international search report.
- (71) Applicant: DU PONT PHARMACEUTICALS COMPANY [US/US]; Chestnut Run Plaza, 974 Centre Road, Wilmington, DE 19807 (US).
- (88) Date of publication of the international search report:  
26 April 2001
- (72) Inventors: WEXLER, Ruth, R.; 2205 Patwynn Road, Wilmington, DE 19810 (US). JACOBSON, Irina, C.; 3205 Heathwood Road, Wilmington, DE 19810 (US).
- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: ARYL SULFONYLS AS FACTOR XA INHIBITORS



(I)

(57) Abstract: The present application describes aryl sulfonyls of formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug forms thereof, wherein D, E, and M are defined below, are effective factor Xa inhibitors.

WO 00/59902 A3

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internat Application No  
PCT/US 00/08364

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07D417/12 C07D417/14 C07D409/12 C07D409/14 C07D413/14  
A61K31/428 A61K31/4155 A61K31/423 A61K31/275 A61K31/33  
A61P7/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07D A61K A61P

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, BEILSTEIN Data, CHEM ABS Data

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 98 57937 A (THE DU PONT MERCK PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY) 23 December 1998 (1998-12-23) the whole document	1,8-11
A	WO 98 57951 A (THE DU PONT MERCK PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY) 23 December 1998 (1998-12-23) the whole document	1,8-11

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

### \* Special categories of cited documents :

- \*A\* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- \*E\* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- \*L\* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- \*O\* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- \*P\* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- \*T\* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- \*X\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- \*Y\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- \*Z\* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

4 August 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

16/08/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Allard, M

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Internat

Application No

PCT/US 00/08364

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9857937 A	23-12-1998	AU 8150398 A	04-01-1999
		EP 0991625 A	12-04-2000
		HR 980334 A	30-04-1999
		LT 99146 A	25-05-2000
		NO 996316 A	17-12-1999
		US 5998424 A	07-12-1999
WO 9857951 A	23-12-1998	AU 7976898 A	04-01-1999
		EP 0991638 A	12-04-2000
		HR 980333 A	28-02-1999
		LT 99147 A	25-04-2000
		NO 995965 A	03-12-1999